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APPEAL ON BEHALF OF SOVIET JEWRY

Sharing the world's hope that the present summit conference between President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev will signify a turning point toward a relaxation of global tensions,

We, the members of the Executive Committee of the International Council of the World Conference on Soviet Jewry, representing the Jewish communities of five continents, have come to Geneva to draw attention to the tragic plight of Soviet Jewry.

The rise to power of General Secretary Gorbachev has brought no improvement in the condition of Soviet Jewry, which continues to deteriorate.

— Emigration has been virtually terminated.

— Harassment, arrests and imprisonment of Jews seeking to be reunited with their people in their historic homeland, Israel, or to study Hebrew and their Jewish heritage, have become increasingly frequent.

— There has been an ominous upsurge of anti-semitism in the Soviet Union.

The world has, therefore, been left with no doubt that the U.S.S.R. is flagrantly violating the Helsinki Accords of 1975 and other international conventions which it has ratified and pledged to uphold, thereby casting grave doubt on Soviet credibility.

While these violations continue, the fateful question confronting the world is whether the Soviet Union can be trusted to honor new agreements affecting the security and future of mankind.

We demand that the Soviet government:

1. Permit all Soviet Jews—who so wish—to leave the U.S.S.R. and join their people in Israel, their ancestral homeland;
2. Immediately release the Prisoners of Zion;
3. Enable all Soviet Jews to learn Hebrew and study their national heritage, free from discrimination and persecution.

Arye L. Dulzin (Israel), Chairman of the World Zionist Organization, Chairman of the Executive Committee;
 Morris B. Abram (U.S.A.), Chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry;
 Kenneth Bialkin (U.S.A.), President of the Conference of Presidents of major American Jewish organizations;
 Edgar M. Bronfman (U.S.A.), President of the World Jewish Congress;
 Gregorio Faigon (Argentina), Presidente del Congreso Judío Latino Americano;
 Arie Handler (United Kingdom), Chairman of the National Council for Soviet Jewry;
 Avraham Harman (Israel), President of the Public Council for Soviet Jewry;
 Claude Kelman (France), President de la Commission Juifs d'U.R.S.S. du Conseil Représentatif des Institutions Juives de France;
 Gerald Kraft (U.S.A.), President of Bnai Brith International;
 Isi J. Leibler (Australia), President of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry;
 Akiva Lewinsky (Israel), Treasurer of the Jewish Agency;
 Barbara Stern (Canada), Chairperson of the Canadian Committee for Soviet Jewry.

Pact on Ulster Appears Both Risky and Fragile

FitzGerald, Hume Are Seen to Face
Most Political Danger From Accord

By Jo Thomas
New York Times Service
HILLSBOROUGH, Northern Ireland—The agreement between the British and Irish governments to give Dublin a voice in the affairs of Northern Ireland is both risky and fragile.

Both governments see it as a chance to break what Prime Minister

NEWS ANALYSIS

ter Margaret Thatcher called on Friday the "cycle of violence" in a place that, since 1969, has known little else.

The agreement is designed to help the Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland, who are overwhelmingly nationalist, to gain a measure of power and influence, to restore their confidence in the province's institutions and to erode their support for the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

This would make life safer for the members of the security forces who are the prime targets of the IRA and who are overwhelmingly drawn from the Protestant Unionist majority.

Most of the political risks have been taken by Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of the Irish Republic, who is in a relatively weak position at home, and by John Hume, the Londonderry politician who represents Northern nationalists who say they can achieve their goals peacefully.

If the agreement proves unworkable, the government of Mr. FitzGerald, already trailing in public opinion polls because of high taxes and unemployment, could fall.

If the lives of the Northern nationalists fail to improve, Mr. Hume could lose ground to Sinn Féin, the political arm of the IRA, which asserts that justice for nationalists is possible only in a united Ireland and that this eventually will be won by force of arms.

Mrs. Thatcher is in a strong political position at home, but in her

efforts to stop the violence in Northern Ireland, where the bloodshed is at its lowest level in years, she also has risked a backlash and an increase in violence.

Although Protestant Unionists, who say they are prepared to fight to stay British, are accusing Mrs. Thatcher of treachery and warning of dire consequences, the Protestant paramilitary groups who would provide their firepower still are undecided as to what, if anything, to do.

For its part, the IRA seems to be operating as usual. On Friday it exploded a land mine that killed a policeman in County Armagh, near the border with the republic.

Irish unity is a deeply felt, if sometimes latent, goal in Irish politics, enshrined in the Irish Constitution, which claims sovereignty over the entire island. Mr. FitzGerald reminded Mrs. Thatcher on Friday that they had come to the table with "different land titles" to Northern Ireland.

Nonetheless, in the accord signed Friday, the Irish government formally recognized that a united Ireland can come about only with the consent of the majority of the people of Northern Ireland, who now want no change.

Mr. FitzGerald has gambled, in the face of cries of "sellout," that he could defer the presently unattainable goal of Irish unity in exchange for an immediate improvement in the lives of Northern nationalists.

The last British prime minister to negotiate with the Irish, Edward Heath, had other difficulties on his mind at the time Britain's entry into the European Community and disastrous strikes in transport and industry. In 1973 Mr. Heath agreed with the Irish to set up a joint body known as a Council of Ireland, but the proposal died under the pressure of a vast Unionist strike.

Mrs. Thatcher, who has a huge majority in Parliament, has shown herself resolute so far under the Unionists' verbal onslaught.

101 Days in Soweto Prison

(Continued from Page 1)

— a white woman and a black man — talked to her for 30 minutes.

"They asked about my political activities," she said.

"They asked what I do in Ayco," she said, referring to the Alexandra Youth Congress, an affiliate of the United Democratic Front, the largest non-parliamentary opposition movement in the country.

"They tried to recruit me to work with them," she said. "They said if I don't agree, I would stay the next year at the prison."

On Aug. 8, she said, a policeman came and asked if she agreed to collaborate. By her account, she said no. "The black policeman went away saying it means I don't want to go."

Miss Gasela is a graduate of Fort

Hare University and a teacher of English and science, but emergency rules do not permit books other than the Bible to people who are detained. So she read the Bible, three times, from cover to cover, once in Zulu, twice in English.

For the first two months, she said, the female detainees were not allowed to talk to one another during the two, 30-minute periods of exercise each day when they were released from their cells. So they would whisper, when the guards were away, through the bars on their doors or windows.

On Oct. 2, Miss Gasela said, things began to change when Helen Suzman, a longtime campaigner against apartheid, the country's system of white-minority rule, came to visit.

Mrs. Suzman said she had come to find out whether the women were being assaulted and had been satisfied they were not, "but there were plenty of other complaints."

Detention, Mrs. Suzman said, was not so much designed for interrogation as a "rather tough preventive detention" to keep political activists out of circulation. "A clear breach of due process."

Conditions improved after Mrs. Suzman's visit, Miss Gasela said, but no improvement brought its own problems. Previously, there had been no radio broadcasts, but then the radio was piped into the cells.

On Oct. 16, the women heard a broadcast that seemed to say all the other detainees had been released, and they thought they had been forgotten.

After that, Miss Gasela said, "I used to cry every day and sleep a lot, but I didn't want the others to see me crying because that would have made us all depressed."

Then, with the same suddenness as when she was detained, she was released. On Nov. 1, she was told to pack and given a voucher to cover her bus fare home.

On that first night back home, she said, she could not sleep because she thought the police would come again and say her release had been a mistake and she would have to return to prison.

Her legs are sometimes swollen, and her concentration lapses so that, by her account, it takes her two days to read the evening newspaper.

Worst of all, though, are the suspicions of the mothers of those still detained who fall into silence when she walks by, as if to say she bought her freedom by agreeing to collaborate while their children remain in prison.

WORLD BRIEFS

Thatcher Assailed Over Ulster Accord

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was denounced Monday in Parliament by Protestant lawmakers from Northern Ireland who called an agreement she signed with Ireland "treachery," "betrayal" and "political prostitution."

In contrast to congratulations from members of her Conservative Party for the accord she signed Friday with Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland, Mrs. Thatcher was subjected to some of the most passionate language the Commons has heard in recent times from the 15 Northern Ireland Protestant members.

Mrs. Thatcher stood firmly by the agreement and accused the Protestants of "deliberately trying to work up fear when you should be doing everything to allay fears." She repeated assurances given after the signing that Northern Ireland's status as part of the United Kingdom was unchanged and that Britain remained the sovereign decision-maker on its future. The accord gives Dublin a formal consultative role in the running of Northern Ireland.



President François Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain in London on Monday.

U.K., France Agree on Channel Link

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain and France said Monday they would sign a treaty in February committing both countries to build a permanent road-rail link across the English Channel.

Experts from the two governments are studying four privately financed schemes for linking the coasts of the two countries by tunnels, bridges or a combination of the two.

President François Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, following talks in London, said their governments would decide in January which of the four projects would be approved and that a formal treaty would be signed the following month.

Chairman of Deak-Perera Is Slain

NEW YORK (AP) — A woman who said she had been cheated walked into the headquarters of the Deak-Perera foreign-exchange and precious metals trading concern on Monday and fatally shot Nicholas F. Deak, 80, the chairman of Deak & Co., and his receptionist, the authorities said.

The police said the incident occurred shortly before noon. Taken into custody was Lois Lang, 40, according to Captain William Quigley. Another police officer, Vincent Jones, said that Ms. Lang, who apparently was homeless and had entered the company's offices frequently, contended that she was a partner of Mr. Deak's and demanded to see him.

Mr. Deak, a Hungarian immigrant, founded the company in 1939. Last December, Deak & Co. and several subsidiaries filed for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code. The company listed assets of \$62.2 million and liabilities of \$95 million.

Protester Dies as Greeks Mark Revolt

ATHENS (Combined Dispatches) — More than 100,000 people marched Sunday toward the U.S. Embassy to mark a 1973 rebellion against George Papadopoulos, the former dictator. The police later shot and killed a youth after protesters threw firebombs at the officers, the authorities said.

As hundreds of youths protested the shooting Monday, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu called the death "abominable." But he said he would not accept resignation offers from Agamemnon Kontogiorgas, the interior minister, and the alternate minister, Athanasios Tsouras.

In Sunday's march, protesters carried banners and shouted anti-American slogans. The marchers included Socialist and Communist members of Parliament, as well as several hundred Greek servicemen in uniform. Protesters were unable to reach the U.S. Embassy in central Athens, which had been cordoned off by the police. The annual march marks the day that Greek soldiers bloody repressed a student revolt 12 years ago.

Hours after Sunday's march, a group of protesters threw firebombs at a police van. After one of them exploded in the vehicle, officers opened fire and killed Mihalis Kaltezas, 15, a police spokesman said. (AP, Reuters)

U.S. Cites Hazards of Toxic Chemicals

NEW YORK (NYT) — The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has concluded that 403 highly toxic chemicals that are produced, sold and used throughout the United States pose potentially serious health dangers to the public in the event of a chemical plant accident.

At least 577 companies at thousands of locations handle the chemicals, according to an analysis of chemical industry data. Some of the chemicals are produced and stored near populated areas, while some are so toxic that small leaks could cause injuries, the agency said.

The agency's list and its associated documents are the first major step in a federal effort to measure the potential for chemical accidents. The documents explain how municipalities can determine whether the chemicals are handled in their areas, and offer suggestions for minimizing the prospects of major accidents.

Seoul Protesters Burn Party Office

SEOUL (Reuters) — Protesting students set fire to an office of President Chun Doo Hwan's ruling party Monday before being overpowered by hundreds of riot police, witnesses said.

The 185 students occupied the two-story training center of the Democratic Justice Party for six hours, keeping police at bay by splashing flammable liquid in the building and setting it alight.

The students, who also hurled fire bombs and brandished wooden clubs, were demanding Mr. Chun's resignation and an end to U.S. support for his government. Riot police fired tear gas before rushing in to arrest the students. Witnesses said police kicked, punched and dragged students by the hair before taking them away.

For the Record

Two rightist activists were killed Sunday night when a bomb they were transporting exploded as they were parked in the Avenue Georges parking garage in Paris, the police said Monday. The men were identified as Pierre Bugny, 31, a Frenchman, and Carlos Marquez da Silva, 31, a Portuguese.

Egon Franke, West Germany's former minister for inter-German relations, went on trial Monday charged with misappropriating 5.5 million Deutsche marks (\$2.1 million). Mr. Franke contends the money was spent on secret deals to buy the freedom of political prisoners in East Germany.

Pope John Paul II will visit 14 cities in India from Feb. 1-10, the Vatican announced Monday. (AP)

Czechoslovak Cancels Trip

The Associated Press

SINGAPORE — A planned visit to Singapore on Sunday and Monday by the Czechoslovak foreign minister, Bohuslav Chmoupek, has been canceled, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Monday.

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An abridged personal computing dictionary.

Applications - All business tasks, no matter how simple or sophisticated, can be divided into several groups. There are specific programs available for many of the jobs you want to do. These, logically enough, are called application programs. Report writing is an example of an application. Before you visit an IBM Authorised Dealer, you should have a clear idea of how you want the Personal Computer to help you. That makes it easier to choose from the many application programs written for the IBM Personal Computer family.

Byte - The unit of measure used to describe a personal computer's memory or storage capacity. One byte is approximately equal to one letter. The IBM Personal Computer AT can store 40 megabytes of information (40 million characters) which equals about 20,000 pages.

Compatible - Just because two pieces of computer equipment are colour coordinated doesn't mean they'll hit it off. Compatibility means they work together - a printer and a system unit, for example, or application programs and an operating system.

Configuration - Once you decide what you want your computer to do, you configure your system. Your IBM Authorised Dealer can help you here. A typical configuration consists of a system unit, monitor and printer, along with an operating system and programs.

Database - Large collections of information on specific topics. Or, everything you always wanted to know about something, but never knew how to ask. For some databases you can connect your Personal Computer, via the telephone. Financial information on manufacturers in London is one example of a database. Another kind of database is that provided by your PC's storage.

Diskette - Using the same principle as cassette tapes, these thin pieces of magnetic plastic are capable of storing large amounts of information. You can use them again and again. Or, they may hold permanent instructions for different applications. In this case, they're called software or programs.

Diskette drive - The slots found on the front of every IBM PC are

the openings to your diskette drives. There are one or two, and they are responsible for reading and writing the information recorded on diskettes. Sometimes they emit rather strange sounds, but that's nothing to be alarmed about.

Dot matrix printer - This type of printer forms characters using tiny dot patterns. The result isn't as sharp as letter quality printing, but many businesses use dot matrix printers, like the IBM Proprinter, for in-house work, because they are often quicker and less expensive than other printers.

Emulation - With special instructions, an IBM PC can impersonate other IBM equipment, allowing you to communicate with larger computer systems, which will think your PC is a simple computer terminal. That just goes to show that even the smartest machines can be fooled.

Ergonomics - If you studied your Ancient Greek, you'd know that this word is a combination of two terms: work and natural laws. If you often slept during Ancient Greek, shame on you. Ergonomics often refers to a computer's comfort and efficiency features. Or, how the machine is constructed to fit the person using it.

Function keys - Normally found grouped on the keyboard, these keys may be programmed to simplify tasks that usually require several keystrokes. This is one of the IBM PC's ergonomic features.

Hard file - An alternative to storing and exchanging diskettes, the hard file stays inside your machine. Hard files (or fixed disk drives) are becoming increasingly powerful and compact. For example, a PC AT with two 20-megabyte hard files holds up to 20,000 pages of information, yet each is about the size of your hand.

Hardware - The equipment that makes up your computer system. (Printers, monitors, system units and keyboards). A very important difference between software and hardware is that you can drop software on your foot without suffering any long-term consequences.

Integrated software - There are programs designed especially to work together: one program may help you write a report, while the

other makes business graphics. If they're integrated, you can easily pass information from one to the other. IBM's Assistant Series is a good example. With programs for writing, reporting, creating graphs, filing and planning. All designed to work together.

Kilobyte - One kilobyte is equal to 1,024 bytes. A computer's Random Access Memory is usually described in kilobytes. Most PCs come with at least 256 Kilobytes of RAM.

Letter quality printer - A printer which turns out typewriter-style letters that you would be proud to send to your most important client. Or even your mother. The IBM Wheelprinter and Quietwriter are examples.

Local Area Network - The elimination of the memo! Well, just about. LANs connect all the IBM PCs in one area, letting you exchange messages and files of information. LANs can help you share some hardware, too, such as printers and other devices.

Menu - A list of information on your screen that lets you choose what you want your computer to do next. Computing "à la carte", so to speak, it makes moving through tasks faster and easier.

Microprocessor - The heart of the PC, these are largely responsible for the speed and power of your personal computer. You can think of them as the computer inside your computer.

Modem - Hello, out there! A modem lets you hook up your IBM PC, via telephone lines for example, to outside computers and databases, or other microcomputers.

Monitor - Your window to the world of personal computing. Also called displays or screens, they show information in either one or several colours. The IBM Monochrome Display is excellent for word processing, while the Colour Display is better for general business tasks.

Numeric keypad - On the right side of your IBM PC's keyboard, you'll find 12 keys that make entering figures faster and easier.

Operating system - This is a complex set of instructions that tells the computer how to carry out different tasks. Unless you

become involved in writing programs, you won't have to worry about how it works. But when you're buying software for the IBM PC, make sure it is written for the PC Disk Operating System (DOS).

Personal computer - A computer that's used by one person at a time. It is relatively small, and is not dependent on any outside sources, other than a mains supply, for its processing power. The IBM PC is one of the most famous.

Port - The sockets which are usually found in the back of the computer's system unit and serve to link up other equipment, like monitors, printers, and communications devices.

Program - If computer hardware is the instrument, then programs are the music. Without programs, hardware is useless. Most people buy packaged programs choosing from a wide variety to fit a specific application, such as word processing or filing. But with experience, you can write your own programs for more specialised needs.

RAM - It stands for Random Access Memory. Measured in kilobytes, RAM describes your computer's ability to temporarily store programming instructions. The more RAM, the more sophisticated tasks you can carry out. IBM's PC is available with RAM from 128KB to 3MB. The amount of RAM you require depends on the sophistication of the programs you plan to use and the amount of data you need to process.

ROM - Not to be confused with RAM, ROM stands for Read Only Memory. ROM chips in the IBM PC contain permanent programs and instructions (like the self-checking system) that cannot be erased or altered.

Software - Often used to refer to computer programs.

Spreadsheet - A program used for financial analysis or business planning. It resembles a ledger sheet with many rows and columns, which are filled with the numbers of a project or forecast. When one number is changed, all of the other numbers that the change affects are altered as well. This allows for very rapid and accurate refinements of a project, and a painless way to carry out projections.

System unit - The box-like object that sits under your monitor. The system unit houses the disk drives, microprocessor, memory and everything else involved in the computing process. IBM makes several different system units, with various degrees of power and speed.

Thermal transfer printer - As opposed to impact printing (where the printhead strikes the page to form the character), in this advanced technology, ink is heated with electrodes and characters are formed electronically. This results in virtually silent, letter quality printing. The IBM Quietwriter uses this system.

User friendly - Hardware or software which has a number of features designed to make it easy to use, such as "help" screens to get you through rough spots, and easy-to-read manuals.

Word processing - One of the most important and popular uses of personal computers in small businesses, word processing saves time by eliminating retyping, as all corrections can be made electronically, on the monitor. Documents are usually stored on diskettes or hard files and recalled when necessary. Word processing is very useful for mass mailings and form letters. The DisplayWrite series and Writing Assistant are examples of word processing programs.

Once you've mastered this list, you can amaze your friends and impress your brother-in-law with your new-found expertise.

Of course, if you want to learn exactly how an IBM Personal Computer could help you work as cleverly as you talk, visit an IBM Authorised Dealer or Retail Centre. For the rest of the story.

For further information write to IBM United Kingdom International Products Limited, West Cross House, 2 West Cross Way, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9DY, England (Telex 27748).

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U.S. Officials Divided On Soviet Plan for Joint Nuclear Fusion Facility

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration was reported Sunday to be sharply divided over whether to accept a Soviet proposal to begin construction of a huge test reactor for development of controlled thermonuclear fusion energy.

Administration officials said that the project, which envisions a major increase in cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union in efforts to harness energy from fusion, would require an agreement to cover the next 25 to 35 years and could cost billions of dollars.

But it would be a significant demonstration of Soviet-American cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Scientists have tried for years to build a fusion reactor that would be economically feasible at producing power.

Thermonuclear fusion is the process that fuels the sun and other stars and gives the hydrogen bomb its power.

Unlike conventional fission reactors, which split uranium atoms apart to release their energy, fusion reactors would capture the energy of neutrons released when atoms of deuterium, derived from common sea water, and tritium, another radioactive isotope of hydrogen, are fused together at extremely high temperatures.

In addition to using materials more easily obtainable than uranium, fusion reactors in theory would be "clean," or much less radioactive and safer than conventional reactors.

According to several officials, the Energy Department and the State Department have recommended to President Ronald Reagan that he agree to the fusion project, first proposed to Washington a few months ago, when he meets Tuesday and Wednesday with Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The officials said the Defense Department had argued against the plan, contending that it involves enormous costs that could be better spent elsewhere, and that it runs the risk of giving the Russians access to some of the most advanced American technology.

U.S. authorities have grown more worried about slippage of advanced technology to the Soviet Union, particularly the Pentagon, which wants to protect secrets garnered in research for a space-based anti-missile shield.

But thermonuclear fusion is one

field in which American scientists do not regard Soviet scientists as lagging behind.

The administration is looking for agreements to announce at the summit meeting, and although it publicly states that it will not agree to anything just for the sake of agreement, the fusion accord may be announced in general terms, leaving the details to be worked out, a State Department official said.

Moscow's proposal was for the United States and the Soviet Union to begin the project together, and eventually invite other countries to take part.

The United States and the Soviet Union agreed in 1973 to cooperate in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, one of 11 scientific accords concluded in the early 1970s.

A special group was set up to conduct research in controlled thermonuclear fusion "to demonstrate the scientific and technical feasibility of fusion through the eventual development of prototype and demonstration-type thermonuclear reactors," a government summary said last year.

In 1974, the two nations signed a 10-year protocol on joint projects in controlled thermonuclear fusion and plasma physics, setting up a committee to review the status of each other's programs.

Scientists have been exchanged and equipment provided to help the other's projects. U.S. officials have insisted there was careful control to ensure that Soviet scientists received no militarily significant technology.

On another matter, U.S. officials said that they, Soviet and Japanese diplomats were putting the final touches in Washington on an agreement announced in the summer to ensure air safety in the North Pacific.

The accord seeks to prevent a repeat of the September 1983 incident in which a Soviet fighter shot down a South Korean airliner that had crossed into Soviet airspace, killing all 269 people on board.

According to a State Department official, the final details include "implementation procedures" to allow air traffic control centers in the three countries "to communicate quickly in emergency situations and provide for the installation of the support facilities needed for such communications."

The official could not say how soon an agreement would be reached.



The delegation advising Mikhail Gorbachev includes, top left, Colonel General Nikolai F. Chervov and, top right, Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev. Ronald Reagan's aides include Rozanne L. Ridgway, far right, and Fred C. Ikle.



Who's Aiding Whom at Geneva Summit Meeting

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The following are profiles of the behind-the-scenes strategists accompanying President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

FOR THE UNITED STATES:

Fred C. Ikle, undersecretary of defense. Longtime conservative arms strategist and director of Arms Control and Disarmament Agency under former President Gerald R. Ford.

Robie M.H. Palmer, deputy assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs. State Department's senior Soviet specialist and the State Department summit meeting coordinator. An ideas man, daring by diplomatic standards. Accomplished speech-writer.

Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense. Regarded as perhaps the most formidable opponent of arms control in the administration.

Kenneth L. Adelman, director of Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Youngest

of senior members of the arms control team. His appointment to the arms control agency met opposition in Congress because of his lack of experience in the field.

Rozanne L. Ridgway, assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs. Career Foreign Service employee; former ambassador to Finland and East Germany.

Jack F. Matlock Jr., senior National Security Council staff member on East-West relations. Former ambassador to Czechoslovakia and former No. 2 man at U.S. Embassy in Moscow. Cautious career Foreign Service employee.

FOR THE SOVIET UNION

Viktor G. Komplektor, a deputy foreign minister in charge of American affairs. Known for sardonic wit. A key Soviet strategist for policy matters on United States. Considered a workaholic. Speaks impeccable English.

Andrei M. Alexandrov, a top foreign affairs adviser to Soviet leaders since Leonid I. Brezhnev. A constant figure at talks involving Soviet leaders, whispering in the ear of the

Soviet leader, be it Brezhnev, Yuri V. Andropov or Konstantin U. Chernenko.

Colonel General Nikolai F. Chervov, top arms control expert in the Defense Ministry for many years. Accommodated to dealing with Westerners. Speaks adequate English.

Alexander A. Bessmertnykh, chief of the United States Department at the Foreign Ministry. Former aide to Andrei A. Gromyko, longtime foreign minister and now president, and to Anatoli F. Dobrynin, ambassador to Washington. Known as good-natured and professional.

Vadim V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of international department of party Central Committee. Does much of Central Committee's foreign affairs work; in charge of international propaganda. Has a doctorate in philosophy.

Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, chief of the general staff of the armed forces. Considered a soldier's soldier. Straightforward, tough in his language; brought to prominence by his former boss, Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov.

Weinberger Note Called Routine Matter by Aide

'Cover Letter' Is Said to Be in Accord
With Administration Arms Positions

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

GENEVA — Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, did not disagree with White House positions on arms control but was concerned that they might not be maintained with sufficient firmness at the summit conference here, according to Reagan administration officials.

They said that Mr. Weinberger, who wrote a letter to President Ronald Reagan urging that no accords be reached on two key issues, apparently was worried that officials less hawkish than he might be able to sway the president's thinking in a way he would strongly oppose.

The disclosure that Mr. Weinberger had written the letter touched off a strong reaction among administration officials here, with one official saying that the release of the letter to the press had been an attempt to sabotage the summit meeting. The letter was not released officially, but The New York Times and The Washington Post obtained copies of it and published reports on its contents.

Mr. Weinberger urged Mr. Reagan to make no pledge to continue to honor the unratified 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, which the United States has promised in the past not to undercut. And he pressed the president to avoid any commitment to a "restrictive" interpretation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

In Washington, Mr. Weinberger's chief spokesman, Robert Sims, said Sunday that the secretary had submitted the letter to the president with a report on the treaties because Mr. Reagan asked for it before the summit meeting, not because of any concern over what positions he would take at the two-day conference here.

"When you send a report you send a cover letter," Mr. Sims said. "That's usual."

He added: "The secretary has been fully engaged in preparations for the summit and is comfortable with the president's policy positions. I don't think he has any concern at all over decisions the president might make. He is fully supportive of the president's policy views."

Mr. Sims said the secretary was often puzzled when someone says what he is thinking. "It's even more amazing that someone in Geneva claims to know what he is thinking," he said.

He disputed the notion expressed by some administration officials in Geneva that the letter was designed to stiffen Mr. Reagan's resolve in negotiations.

"That has no bearing on why he submitted the report," Mr. Sims said.

In Geneva, administration officials said the letter apparently reflected Mr. Weinberger's fear of softness in the U.S. position as Mr. Reagan prepared to sit down opposite Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, the officials suggested. "Cap need never have sent the letter," said an arms control official, "unless he had had serious doubts about the solidity of the president's position as it stands at the moment."

The letter to the president obtained by The New York Times was attached to a copy of an unclassified digest of the report by Mr. Weinberger on the treaties. The materials were made available at the request of The Times.

Mr. Weinberger had prepared the report asserting that the Soviet Union had consistently violated previous arms agreements, which was the subject of news accounts on Tuesday and Wednesday gathered from various sources.

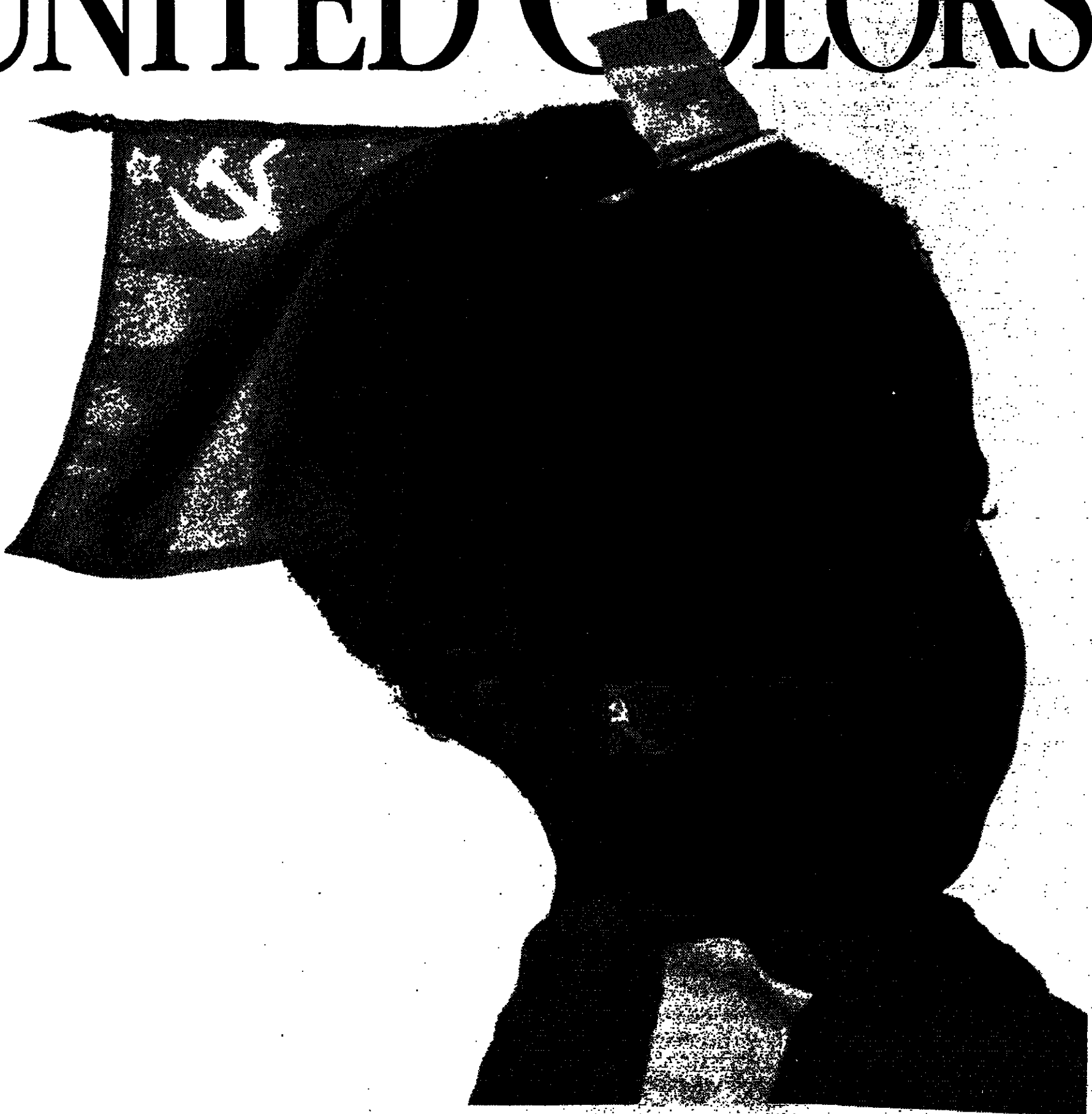
Mr. Sims said that the secretary's letter had been sent to Robert C. McFarlane, the president's national security adviser; Secretary of State George P. Shultz; Donald T. Regan, White House chief of staff; Kenneth L. Adelman, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; and William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence. Mr. Sims said he presumed those officials had shared the letter with others in their agencies.

Mr. Sims said that Mr. Weinberger's views on the two treaties were well known before the letter was sent. But the fact that the letter was leaked at such a sensitive moment obliged Mr. McFarlane to make his statement Sunday lest the United States seem to speak with two voices, officials said.

The last thing any president wants, said an American with high-level experience of past arms talks, "is to be painted into a corner, with a public position on everything, just before the negotiations begin. That is the effect of the Weinberger letter."

Mr. McFarlane insisted that "the internal processes of the U.S. government are of far less importance than fundamental strategic factors" in affecting the outcome of the summit conference.

UNITED COLORS



Political Pressures, Intuition Helped Move Reagan Along the Bumpy Road to Geneva

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has traveled a long and frequently bumpy road, at least in rhetoric, to arrive at the Lake Geneva chateau where he is participating for the first time in a superpower summit meeting.

In a characterization that said as much about the distance he has traveled as it does about his Soviet counterpart, Mr. Reagan recently described Mikhail S. Gorbachev as "a reasonable man" who understands "that if we both want peace, there'll be peace."

These words were far different from those Mr. Reagan used on Jan. 29, 1981, at his first presidential news conference, when he said the Russians were bent on "the promotion of world revolution and a one-world socialist or communist state." He added that "the only morality they recognize is what will further their cause, meaning that they reserve unto themselves the right to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat in order to attain their goal."

Since then, much has changed. Key members of Mr. Reagan's staff have been replaced, and he has waged a re-election campaign during which political strategists and U.S. allies pushed for a more conciliatory approach to the Russians.

Some advisers say Mr. Reagan, who cannot run for re-election, also recognizes that time is running out on his chance for progress in the superpower relationship. At the same time, they say the Russians realize that Mr. Reagan has the standing to win Senate ratification of an arms control treaty.

"Where he's going with his present approach and what he's likely to get out of it just isn't possible to know at this point," a longtime Reagan adviser said. "It isn't clear that he's going anywhere or is likely to get anything. But what is clear is that the president has learned that dealing with the Russians takes more than denunciations."

The president's discourse on Communist mo-

reality at his initial news conference was vintage Reagan. It reflected a world view formed in the early days of a political career that began with accusatory battles against Communists in post-World War II Hollywood, then tempered in the 1964 conservative crusade of the Republican presidential candidate, Barry Goldwater, and finally sharpened in a 1976 primary election campaign in which Mr. Reagan accused the incumbent president, Gerald R. Ford, of weakening U.S. defenses in the face of a Soviet buildup.

The challenge to Mr. Ford failed narrowly, but not before Mr. Reagan had demonstrated that even a conservative Republican president was vulnerable if accused of dealing too gently with the Soviet Union.

Four years later, with U.S. suspicions heightened by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Mr. Reagan was elected president after a campaign in which he accused President Jimmy Carter of making a "shambles" of the nation's

defenses and being "totally oblivious" to the Soviet drive for world domination.

Mr. Reagan came to office as the most outspokenly anti-Soviet U.S. president of modern times.

In public, Mr. Reagan successfully promoted huge increases in military spending. In private, he often shared anti-Soviet jokes with his intimates. He was so suspicious of his adversaries that he passed up three opportunities to go to Moscow after the deaths of Soviet leaders.

Mr. Reagan's speeches reflected a dualistic view. On the one hand, he feared Soviet military prowess and considered the Soviet Union "the focus of evil" and the "evil empire," as he told the National Association of Evangelicals on March 8, 1983.

But he also asserted that Communism was a flawed system headed for the "dustbin of history," the fate that Karl Marx predicted for capitalism. In an address to Britain's Parliament on June 8, 1982, Mr. Reagan said that denials of

freedom and other restrictions had resulted in "the decay of the Soviet experiment."

In Mr. Reagan's view, expressed as early as 1980 in an interview with The Washington Post, the arms race had a potentially beneficial consequence if the burden strained the Soviet economy and pushed Moscow to the bargaining table. For him, therefore, the summit meeting seemed a natural consequence of the U.S. buildup.

"The president believes in the success of what he has done to restore America's defenses," said a former senior adviser. "This logically leads him to the conclusion that the Soviets might be willing to strike a bargain."

Political events, pressure from key advisers and diplomacy pushed Mr. Reagan in the same direction. The business of diplomats is diplomacy, and State Department professionals were uncomfortable with the absence of a U.S.-Soviet dialogue.

By mid-1983, White House officials were talking openly about the possibility of a summit meeting in the re-election year of 1984. Political

advisers, reportedly including Nancy Reagan, had concluded that the president was potentially vulnerable on the "peace issue" unless he muted his anti-Soviet rhetoric and began to bargain.

Finally, in an unusually conciliatory speech on Jan. 16, 1984, Mr. Reagan said the superpowers faced "a year of opportunities for peace." More than any other event, the speech put Mr. Reagan firmly on the road to Geneva.

After the Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, died on March 10, 1985, Mr. Reagan agreed almost casually to invite Mr. Gorbachev, his successor, to a summit meeting.

Some U.S. officials say that Mr. Reagan has traveled the road to the summit without altering his fundamental views.

One adviser said: "Reagan is not an intellectual in any sense, but he is powerfully influenced by his experiences and intuitively aware. Personal experience counts with him, and this could be the most important trip of his presidency."

The Wives' Meetings: A Minisummit, or Just Tea?

By Esther B. Fein

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It is a personal meeting, said a friend of Nancy Reagan, a chance for two women to get together, talk and get to know each other.

The meeting is merely standard protocol for two leaders' wives, said a member of Mrs. Reagan's staff, although it will be bathed in more than the usual public attention.

It is "diplomatic pingpong gone feminine," offered one Soviet expert, who added that he was unsure nonetheless what inferences could be drawn from the meetings this week in Geneva between Mrs. Reagan and Raisa M. Gorbachev, the wife of the Soviet leader.

Speculation about the significance of the encounters began soon after the White House announced in September that Mrs. Reagan had invited Mrs. Gorbachev to tea during the summit meeting, and that Mrs. Gorbachev had accepted and reciprocated with an invitation of her own.

The first tea will be given by Mrs. Reagan on Tuesday at the Maison de Saussure, where the Reagans will stay. The next day, Mrs. Gorbachev will be the hostess at the Soviet mission.

"I think Mrs. Reagan is looking forward to this as a woman-to-woman talk," said Nancy Clark Reynolds, a lobbyist and a friend of Mrs. Reagan. "I don't think she thinks of it as a minisummit."

Dmitri K. Simes, a senior associate in Soviet affairs at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, said:



Nancy Reagan and Raisa M. Gorbachev with their husbands on arrival in Geneva.

"People who are dealing with pre-summit arrangements on both sides take this meeting very seriously. Their reports from Eastern European diplomats who know them well that Raisa has considerable influence on her husband."

Much of the curiosity regarding the teas centers on Mrs. Gorbachev, who has emerged as stylish and relatively accessible, in contrast to the wives of previous Soviet leaders.

Still, little is known about her. She studied philosophy at Moscow University, where she is said to lecture on Marxist-Leninist theory. The Gorbachevs have one, possibly two children, and a 4-year-old granddaughter. Mrs. Gorbachev speaks some English, and on her trips to London and Paris she elicited such headlines as "The Bo Derek of the

Steppes," and "Nancy Reagan's Greatest Rival."

Soviet diplomats are aware of Mrs. Reagan's influence on President Ronald Reagan and of the turnaround in her public image from that of a socialite to that of the president's most trusted adviser. Recently, the Tass press agency began assigning a reporter to cover Mrs. Reagan full time, and diplomats at the Soviet Embassy in Washington say they have been assembling reports on Mrs. Reagan for Mrs. Gorbachev.

Mrs. Reagan's aides said she was preparing for the meetings by reading novels and history books about Russia, such as Suzanne Massie's "Land of the Firebird: The Beauty of Old Russia" and Max Hayward's "Writers in Russia: 1917-1978," looking at news-

papers and magazines and watching videotapes of the Gorbachevs' visits to London and Paris.

"One of the best-kept secrets is that she is an absolute mediaophile," said Sheila Tate, Mrs. Reagan's former press secretary. "She reads everything, she watches at least two news broadcasts a night, she looks at videotapes of the ones she misses, she watches all the Sunday interview shows. She will be very well versed for this meeting simply by virtue of everything she sees."

A White House official said that Mrs. Reagan would be given "talking points" by the State Department, which are suggested topics of conversation, but that it was "difficult to prepare for a meeting when you can't be certain what will be discussed."

Soviet Bloc Watching for Signals From Gorbachev

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — The preparatory rhetoric invariably depicts a solid Communist alliance whose vision of superpower agreement hinges on good behavior by a stubborn U.S. president.

But for Eastern Europe's summit-watchers in Geneva, it is likely to be Mikhail S. Gorbachev, not Ronald Reagan, who draws their most anxious attention.

Moscow's six Warsaw Pact allies have strongly backed Mr. Gorbachev's drive to win concessions from Mr. Reagan on the Strategic Defense Initiative and other arms issues.

Yet the most important outcome of the summit meeting for Poland, East Germany, Hungary and other East European nations may be its impact on the developing relationship between Mr. Gorbachev and their own Communist leaders.

For Eastern Europe, the Gorbachev era has already meant heightened demands for economic and technological contributions to the Soviet economy, at the expense of internal living standards and Western trade.

The summit meeting, East European diplomats and foreign policy experts say, could shape the lingering question of whether Moscow's new requirements will spread from computers and shoes to military and political affairs.

"The Soviets are already demanding much more effective cooperation on the economic side," said Marian Podowski, a foreign affairs specialist on the Polish government's official newspaper, Rzeczpospolita. "If nothing good happens in Geneva, there will be pressures for political uniformity as well."

Many East European observers say they see little prospect that the Geneva summit meeting will lead to immediate gains in their own relations with the United States and other Western countries, in part because a breakthrough in arms control is considered unlikely.

However, they say a failure by Geneva to improve the atmosphere of East-West relations could place at risk their relative freedom in recent years to pursue national goals and cultivate variations in Soviet-style Communism.

In East Germany, the stake is closer inter-German relations; in Hungary it is free-market-oriented reforms of the economy; in Poland it is

increased tolerance for debate and dissent in a politically divided society.

Until now, there has been no clear sign that Mr. Gorbachev intends to curb the relative heterodoxy among his allies. But neither is it clear to the East Europeans that the Russians' relative flexibility during the years of détente and frail Kremlin leaders will continue, rather than be replaced by a stiff dose of Mr. Gorbachev's discipline.

"There's still a lot of visible nervousness and tension about what might be coming from the East," a veteran Western diplomat in Warsaw said. East European leaders, he said, "think a failure at the summit could lead to some old-time discipline by the Soviets for everyone and everything attributed to the era of détente."

This risk-conscious outlook means that many Communist leaders have focused on minimal summit results. Many say they see no real chance for major progress even on the European arms control issues that most concern them.

However, officials interviewed in several East European capitals were quick to point out that the very staging of the meeting was a welcome result.

"The total importance of such a meeting may be that it happens," said Ivan Broz, an adviser to the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry. "It will be like a patient with flu who gets his first aspirin. He'll still be ill, but at least the doctors decided to treat him."

East European dissidents, including leaders of the outlawed Solidarity movement in Poland, have a similar view. Many regard a new era of U.S.-Soviet cooperation as a condition for realizing their goals of increased political pluralism.

Any superpower dialogue, they say, gives their governments an interest in easing internal repression.

"I'm not that interested in concrete outcomes," said Jiri Dienstbier, a spokesman for the Czechoslovak dissident group Charter 77. "I simply think that any talk is better than nothing."

Outwardly, all of the Soviet bloc governments have enthusiastically echoed Mr. Gorbachev's emphasis on arms control issues at Geneva.

A summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact in Sofia last month declared "full support" for Mr. Gorbachev's proposal for a 50-percent cut in

nuclear arsenals and a ban on space-based weapons.

"Now it is the turn of the U.S.A. to follow the positive example of the U.S.S.R.," a joint communiqué said.

But tensions lie just below the surface of such outward cohesion. East European resistance to an escalation in the arms race was evident in 1983 when popular unrest over the deployment of new Soviet missiles in Czechoslovakia and East Germany surfaced publicly in those countries.

Last year, unsuccessful attempts by the East German leader, Erich Honecker, and the Bulgarian leader, Todor Zhivkov, to press ahead with planned visits to West Germany despite Soviet displeasure further underlined the reluctance of Moscow's allies to follow a new hard line.

Even while lining up behind Mr. Gorbachev in the pre-summit propaganda blitz, East European leaders have been careful to emphasize their own regional interests.

"Other countries have their own place in this process," said a Bulgarian Foreign Ministry official who pointed to his country's call for a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

The recent Warsaw Pact communiqué pointedly emphasized the possibility of "a separate agreement" on European missiles, and this language was later highlighted in accounts of the Sofia meeting by the official press in Poland and Hungary.

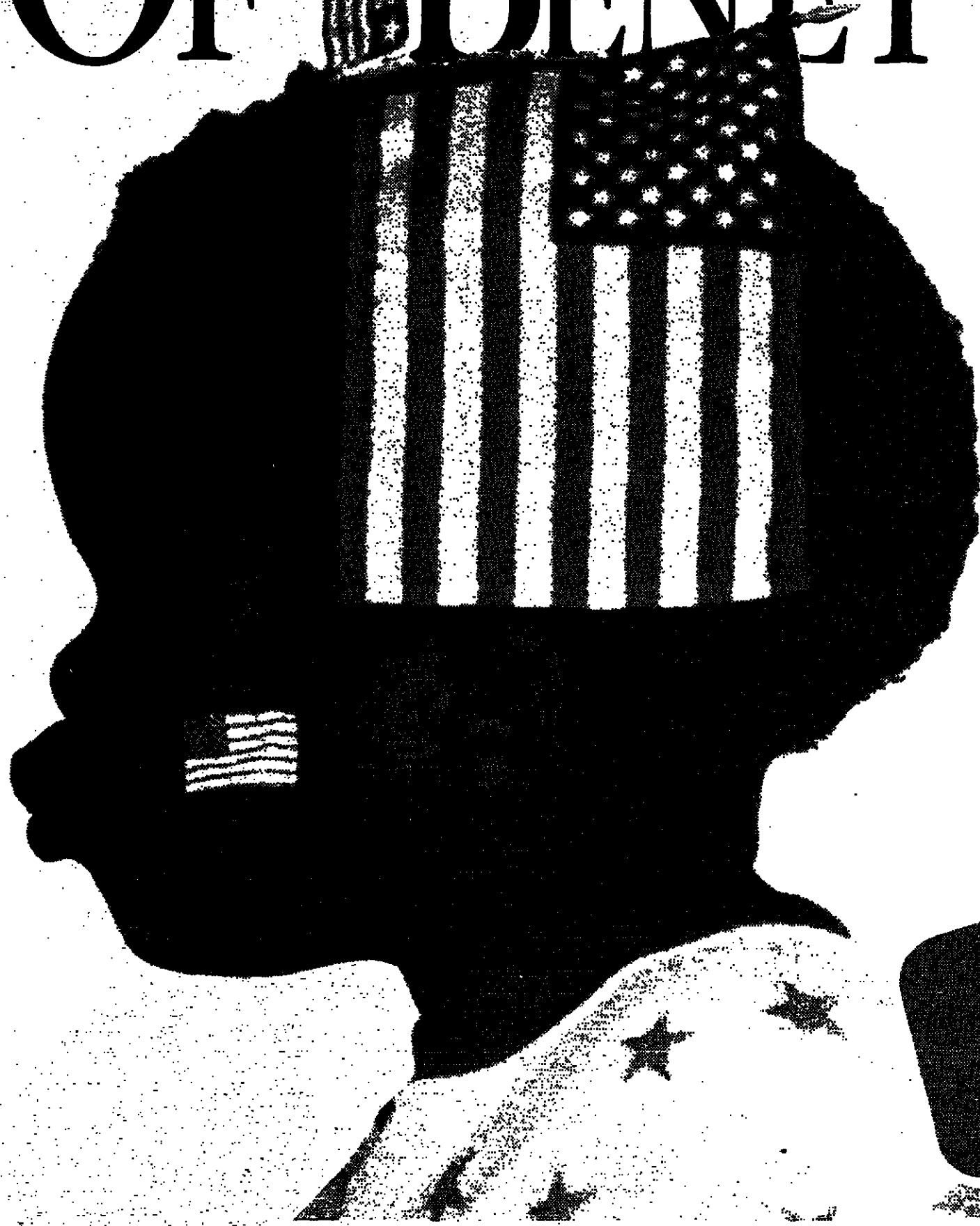
While relieved by the formal detachment of the SDI impasse from their own arms control interests, officials here remain pessimistic that the summit meeting will lead to quick progress even on European missiles.

"There is a chance to discuss the problems separately," said a Polish Foreign Ministry official who asked not to be named. "But another question is whether it's realistic to expect radical solutions" on intermediate arms "without solving the problem of strategic and space weapons. I don't think so."

Similarly, most East European officials seem to have few expectations that even a successful summit conference would lead to significant changes in their own relations with the United States and the West.

Jackson Diehl covers Eastern Europe for The Washington Post.

DORS OF BENETTON.



INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Work of the Summit

It is just as well that the sentimental vision of Soviet-American relations that President Reagan offered in an address last week is not central to his actual policy. The vision of ordinary people going back and forth nourishing one another's understanding has little to do with reducing what the president otherwise plainly understands as the real conflicts of interest and outlook between the two powers.

There is a question whether it is wise to invest much hope in building these citizen bridges — which usually are the first to crash when a political dispute erupts — before any of the disputes are treated. Some of the exchanges Mr. Reagan now would resume were suspended after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and the Russians are still there. But the vision does reflect American good will.

The president's sudden embrace of exchanges is dismissed in skeptical quarters as an effort to ensure that he has something to bring back from a summit meeting that otherwise promises only limited tangible results. But it may make more sense to see the proposal as a broad-screen projection of his belief in the potential of the leader-to-leader exchange that he is conducting himself.

Mr. Reagan seems to feel that by vigorous exposition he can break through some of the unfounded distrust to which he attributes Soviet policy differences. Few would underestimate his talent for one-on-one engagement. Still, he would be breaking new ground if he

were to alter his Soviet counterpart's world view. The more realistic Geneva goal, and one whose modesty and subjectivity require no apologies in a nuclear world, is simply to raise the level of mutual understanding.

To get an impatient public off its back, the administration has discouraged expectations of progress on arms control, the one major area where accord is conceivably within reach. Yet it does not seem unreasonable to hope that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev can come to broad terms. The first requirement is to halt the rotting of the existing arms control framework caused by Soviet noncompliance and American distancing, and the second requirement is to move on from there.

Thanks in part to Ronald Reagan, the United States has regained much of the general strategic momentum that it lost in the 1970s, and this should translate into bargaining confidence. The Russians will not pay exorbitantly for, but perhaps could use, something of a breather. There lies the possibility that Moscow will put on the table the disproportionate offensive capacity that troubles the United States so deeply, and Washington will put on the table the pursuit of early unilateral deployment of a high-technology defense. That is what any serious arms control bargaining will be about. Whether or not it comes to anything, Mr. Reagan at least has created the conditions to make it possible.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Help for the Colombians

Earthquake, mud slide, volcano — nature itself seems in insurrection in Latin America. Again there are casualty numbers beyond comprehension. Again we read of communities instantly entombed. Again on television we hear the cries of the trapped, the sobs of the bereaved. At least for a few days, a remote land becomes close, its population respires into real people and their suffering is entered in the common account of humanity.

Of course, Colombia, like disaster-struck Mexico and Puerto Rico, has been there all along and will remain after the heartbreaking images fade. It is bigger than Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador combined. And more Colombians now live in the United States than do any other South Americans.

So let this be the occasion for enlarging our vision. When virtually all South America fell under military dictatorships in the 1970s, Colombia proudly preserved its democratic institutions. The current president, Belisario Betancur, has been an architect of the Contadora

coalition for Central American peace and of attempts to coordinate a responsible Latin response to the debt problem. The story of Colombia before and after the volcano is about much more than just drug smugglers and the guerrillas of the M-19 group.

The volcano tragedy of Nevado del Ruiz, of course, dwarfed even last week's man-made disaster in Bogotá's Palace of Justice, which cost 100 lives. Now Colombia urgently needs social solidarity and relief.

The international response has been swift, but much more help is needed. Mexico, so recently afflicted by devastating earthquakes, immediately dispatched 10 tons of food, medicine and equipment. The United States has sent helicopters, tents, blankets, and technical assistance. Especially needed are power generators. Tragedies of this size teach only humility. They dramatize the fragility of life, the obligations of neighbors, the solace of friendship.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Re-Regulating the Banks

With yellow lights flashing to signal great uncertainty ahead, the U.S. government is beginning to reverse the deregulation of banks and the financial industry. This change in policy is not coming from the top down; the White House has taken no part in it. Instead it is coming from the bottom up, as the various regulatory agencies struggle with the increasingly urgent demands being made upon them.

L. William Seidman, the new chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, says he expects the number of bank failures this year to come to about 130. That would be 51 more than last year, and there were more of them last year than at any time since the Depression. Robert Clarke, nominated to be comptroller of the currency, has appeared at a confirmation hearing and talked mostly about handling troubled banks. Further deregulation may be a good thing in theory, he suggested, but it is not going to be the main concern of the comptroller's office for a while.

When interest rates began to shoot upward six years ago, putting the banks and S&Is under great strain, regulators reacted first by relaxing some of the traditional rules and giving the institutions more room to maneuver. The deregulation of interest meant that depositors were paid much higher rates on their savings, which in turn meant that holding

deposits was a much less profitable business. For a time the prevailing idea among regulators was to abandon longstanding limits and allow bankers to get into new businesses that would provide greater stability. As for the savings and loan associations, it seemed sensible to encourage them to turn themselves as rapidly as possible into banks. To that purpose, many restrictions were eased or lifted entirely. Not all banks and S&Is used these new liberties skillfully or wisely, and that is why the failure rates have been rising.

Circumstances are pushing the authorities toward re-regulation here and there, but the White House apparently finds it inconvenient to acknowledge this publicly. As for Congress, the two banking committees understand the need for a broad revision and tightening of the rules, but every senator and congressman dreads dealing with the banks. Divided among themselves, suspicious, anxious and influential in every congressional district, the banks can be counted on to fight any proposal that does not immediately and directly benefit them.

The regulatory agencies are generally moving in the right direction. But in the absence of adequate political support they are moving more hesitantly and less powerfully than experience is showing to be desirable.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Washington's Royal Nitwittery

Washington was so agog about the visit of Britain's fun couple, Charles and Diana, that some of its denizens seemed to be regretting the outcome of the Revolutionary War. Examples of the nitwittery: extensive inquiries into such burning questions as the royal tourists' sleeping arrangements and whether Diana

shaves her legs. True, when engaged in such silliness, Washingtonians are distracted from raising taxes or otherwise harassing honest folk in the outside world. Nevertheless, there are times when the rest of us could wish that the citizens of our nation's capital would show some cool: This frenzy may not have been revolutionary, but it sure was revolting.

— The Dallas Morning News.

FROM OUR NOV. 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Plot Against Mexico Uncovered
NEW YORK — U.S. Secret Service agents have learned details of a revolutionary plot against the Mexican government, which has recently been brought to light on the American border. They say that a general rising on the border, from Nogales, Arizona, to Brownsville, Texas, had been prepared [for Nov. 20]. The brains of the movement are in the United States and Europe. The revolutionists are abundantly supplied with money, with which they have purchased arms in the United States. The aim of the revolution was to release political prisoners, to enable exiles to return, to remove President Porfirio Diaz and establish a popular government. Consignments of arms in San Antonio and elsewhere are under surveillance, and will be seized if any attempt is made to carry them across the border.

1935: More Nationalist Riots in Egypt
CAIRO — British and Egyptian mounted police charged with drawn sabers in Cairo [on Nov. 18] to disperse a mob of students, many of them girls between 14 and 18 years old, intending to storm the Government Hospital. Using the flat of their sabers, the mounted police drove the mob down side streets, where the demonstrators remained, chanting "Off with the British yoke — long live Nationalism!" Police said nobody was injured in the melee. Anti-British and Nationalist demonstrations were renewed in Cairo when two students were wounded trying to break through police cordons around Opera Square. It was in this square that the students had announced their intention of holding a "mock funeral" for their comrades killed during the past few days of Nationalist rioting.

A Human Dimension At Geneva

By Samuel Pizar

PARIS — The grim count of nuclear missiles and warheads at Geneva must not obscure the fact that a whole new generation has risen to power in Moscow, sweeping away an intractable gerontocracy. If we fail to test the motives and intentions of these men we may lose an opportunity that will not return for many years.

There is reason to believe that the new Soviet leaders are a different breed from their predecessors. But this younger generation, the most educated and pragmatic Russia has had, faces huge economic problems.

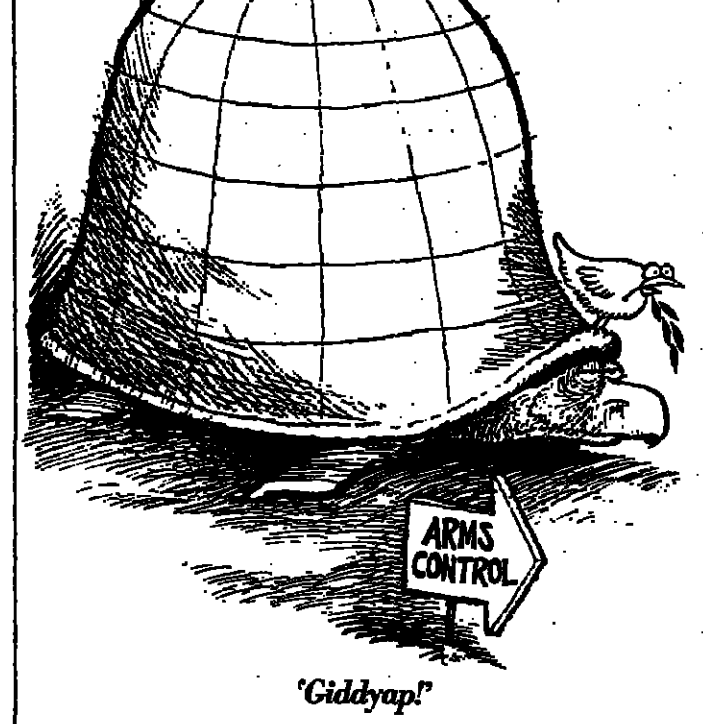
I have met and dealt with several of these men. They know that their agricultural sector is bankrupt and their industry obsolete and that they cannot endlessly extract from Mother Russia's soil the oil, gas, gold and raw materials needed to buy wheat and technology from the West. They understand that in the midst of a technological revolution, the future depends on the human capacity to create. Yet today there can be no creation, no sustained economic progress, unless minds are free.

This opens a window of opportunity for East-West accommodation on a host of urgent issues.

Firmness is a constant requirement in dealing with the Russians; but it is only half a policy. To respond to the new situation in the Kremlin we must advance on two legs: firmness and openness. Ronald Reagan seems ready to add the missing component to his dialogue with the "evil empire."

The period of détente launched by Richard Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev was never given a chance. Each side had one foot on the accelerator and the other on the brake. Yet businessmen, managers and tourists demonstrated that they could cross ideological borders much more effectively than could diplomats and soldiers.

Hungary was able to institute economic reforms. Relations between the two Germanys developed with unexpected intensity. Romania often dared to go it alone in foreign affairs. Unprecedented social and religious effervescence shook Poland. Far



from Russia dominating Western Europe, it was Eastern Europe that began to move closer to the West.

The condition of Soviet minorities, and particularly Jews, was always a barometer of East-West relations. Lowered tensions and the prospect of increased trade with the United States enabled more than half a million Jews and ethnic Germans to leave the Communist empire. Now, both emigration and trade are at a virtual standstill, dissidents are silenced, the arms race has resumed.

Taxpayers blink at the bloated military budgets that eat up funds badly needed elsewhere, and pray that these billions will not be turned against them. Meanwhile, their leaders remain unable to produce the fresh ideas and political courage needed for a real change of direction.

History shows that the Soviet

Union will not be destroyed militarily, nor strangled economically; it would be futile to engage the Russians in a competitive accumulation of weapons in hopes they will exhaust themselves. At the same time, Russia must have a chance to exercise its fears about security.

The West's most effective weapon in this realm is not its arms, but its superior capacity for economic progress and human freedoms. Only the bold development of economic, cultural and intellectual contacts can lessen mistrust and build the confidence needed for disarmament. A common interest in survival requires that this process now begin.

The writer, a lawyer, is author of "Co-Existence and Commerce" and "Of Blood and Hope." He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

A New Bipartisanship: Reagan's Opportunity

By John Temple Swing

NEW YORK — The conventional wisdom is that a bipartisan U.S. foreign policy is dead, the victim of Vietnam, Iran, Afghanistan and an all-guns, no-butter president. Do not be too sure: There may be life in the old bipartisanship yet, and President Reagan has a rare historic opportunity — starting at the summit meeting — to restore it to robust health.

The argument that bipartisanship in foreign policy is dead runs like this: Until Vietnam, consensus in foreign policy held center stage, benefiting from an unwritten alliance between the moderates in both principal political parties and leaving the ideologies of left and right on the fringes. Not until Barry Goldwater came along in 1964 did a fringe candidate capture a major party ticket, and Mr. Goldwater was emphatically rejected in the general election.

Vietnam split both major parties. Liberal Democrats, led by Eugene McCarthy and discredited with what to them was an immoral and unnecessary war, deserted the center and contributed heavily to the electorate's repudiation of Hubert H. Humphrey in 1968. Meanwhile, conservative Republicans, furious at the moderates for selling out a war that "could have been won," captured their party and, by 1980, the White House itself. They were aided in no small measure by what many believed was a liberal Democratic president's failure of will in Iran, and the subsequent Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

It soon became clear that President Reagan's militant foreign-policy views lay to the right even of Mr. Goldwater's. His overwhelming reelection triumph in 1984 seemed, therefore, to confirm that "bipartisanship" was dead.

While this analysis has validity, it overlooks an essential part of the story. William Schneider, an analyst of public opinion, reminds us that most Americans have consistently favored both strength and peace, a duality that lies at the heart of a bipartisan foreign policy. Brought to bear on the most critical relationship of our times, that between the superpowers, this roughly translates into: "Reagan

strong so that the Russians can't push us around, but, when the opportunity arises, negotiate arms control agreements with them."

To a large extent, their perceived success in achieving both these goals enhanced the popularity of two very different presidents, John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon. In his first term, however, Ronald Reagan gave us only half the equation: strength, but no progress on arms control.

Now, as the summit meeting begins, he has an opportunity to redress this imbalance. With the Soviet effort to reduce nuclear warheads to 6,000 (and land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles to 1,500), coupled with the administration's cautious response (accepting the general concept and expressing a willingness to limit U.S. air-launched cruise missile warheads to 1,500), the ingredients for real progress may be at hand. Politically, protected on his right flank, the president can afford to move — much as President Lyndon B. Johnson, a Southerner, could afford to move on civil rights.

In many ways, the real test for the president will be whether his instincts will lead him to unite his administration and sustain it in the months ahead during what is bound to be a lengthy, trying pursuit of a realistic arms control agreement. There are reasons for hope. As has been pointed out, the president's staff has always included ideologues and pragmatists, but when forced to choose, Mr. Reagan opts for the pragmatists.

If, as now appears to be the case, the opportunity is there, the president should grab it. He can count on having the American people solidly behind him, for he will have brought about a new synthesis of those two central ingredients of a bipartisan foreign policy: peace as well as strength. This is the only foreign policy that can ever work over the long haul. For it is the only one the majority of Americans have shown they willingly support.

The writer, being president of the Council on Foreign Relations, contributed this to The New York Times.

Budget Balancing, Alas, Requires Doing Just That

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The longer Congress wrestles with the deficit problem, the clearer it becomes that the only way to balance the budget is to balance it. That is not a truism; it means there are no shortcuts, no procedural gimmicks, no painless solutions available.

It also means that nothing other than a balanced formula of spending cuts and revenue increases will produce reductions of sufficient scale.

Again last week, the Congress and President Reagan dodged the necessity for hard choices by extending the debt ceiling until after the Geneva summit meeting. Republicans and Democrats agreed to let Uncle Sam go on borrowing a bit longer, rather than send Mr. Reagan into Mikhail Gorbachev's parlor as the head of a dead-end nation. But such temporizing does not stop the hemorrhage.

There is much appeal in the suggestion from Representative James R. Jones of Oklahoma, the former House Budget Committee chairman, that Mr. Reagan invite the leaders of both parties in Congress to a post-Geneva "domestic summit" to resolve the year-long budget deadlock.

Both the president and the Congress will have to face this issue before the year is over. By then, there may be an added imperative in the form of the Gramm-Rudman bill — a measure that purports to set an automatic "trigger" for eliminating the deficit by the end of the decade. Congress seems likely to pass it, not because very many people think it will work, but because they are politically frightened to oppose it.

But the Gramm-Rudman bill is still a device for delaying the inevitable hard choices. The way out of the swamp lies in a proposal put forward last summer by Senator Slade Gorton, a Republican of Washington, and Senator Lawton Chiles, a Florida Democrat. Their plan, unlike the Gramm-Rudman bill, did not just mandate future cuts; it specified hard decisions, and in the only way that will ultimately prove acceptable — with everybody giving up something important for the sake of real deficit reduction.

Military and domestic discretionary spending would be held down, but not cut as deeply and haphazardly as would be necessary under the Gramm-Rudman bill. By exempting Social Security, military procurement contracts and some domestic programs from any cuts, the Senate and House versions of the Gramm-Rudman bill put an intolerable burden on the rest of the budget.

Mr. Gorton and Mr. Chiles ask pensioners to help solve the deficit problem by forgoing cost-of-living increases for one year. Military spending would be frozen for a year, then increased at the 3-percent yearly rate Mr. Reagan has requested. The two senators would ask taxpayers to stop shoveling their bills onto the next generation, by accepting a \$59-billion tax rise over three years.

In making their proposal, the two senators took considerable political risks. Mr. Chiles, representing Florida with its thousands of retirees, said he would deny them cost-of-living adjustments for a year. And Mr. Gorton, a freshman senator facing reelection next year, said openly that he was a Republican who was asking voters to pay more taxes.

That kind of courage will have to become contagious if we are to see more than gimmick solutions to the deficit problem. When the Gorton-Chiles plan was presented last July, President Reagan and House Speaker Thomas O'Neill conspired to strangle the plan at birth.

Mr. Reagan balked at the military freeze and the tax increase, and Mr. O'Neill was unhappy with the Social Security provisions. Both men preferred rhetoric and politics to reality and responsibility.

That was last July, and a discouraged Mr. Gorton said, "We have lost the last best chance we had of seriously approaching a balanced budget in the foreseeable future."

No other way of reaching that goal has yet been found. But next month, Mr. Reagan and Mr. O'Neill may have a chance to redeem themselves.

The Washington Post.

Should the Sandinists Run for Cover?

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — While the world's attention has been focused on the summit meeting, storm clouds have darkened over Nicaragua. And though "regional disputes" are on the agenda at Geneva, it is unlikely that anything done or said there will much affect what may be the coming crisis in Central America.

Both the Nicaraguan government and the U.S.-supported "contras" are predicting that a crisis is at hand. When the Sandinists announced in October the suspension of certain civil liberties, the reason given by President Daniel Ortega Saverio was that the government was "on the verge" of routing the contras. The suspension of rights was necessary, he said, to help prevent the rebels from "regrouping."

From the other side of the fence, Arturo José Cruz, once a member of the government and perhaps the most respected contras leader, said last week: "1986 is the year when the book will be closed. If [the Sandinists] are still in power by the end of 1986, that's it."

If Mr. Ortega has judged the military situation correctly, the bad news is that it is highly unlikely the Reagan administration — in an election year — would be any less determined to overthrow the Sandinist leadership. Rather than let the contras be crushed, President Reagan might support them with U.S. air strikes or other U.S. forces.

But if Mr. Cruz is correct that the contras might succeed next year in overthrowing the Sandinists, not only will the war intensify but so will the danger of its spreading across the Honduras or Costa Rican borders, or both. That also would make it likelier that the Uni-



ted States might be drawn in, in "defense" of these allies. Or, if Washington saw that the Sandinists were near defeat, the temptation could be great to intervene and give them the final push.

Perhaps even more ominous was the announcement by Humberto Ortega Saverio, Nicaragua's defense minister and the president's brother, that his country might soon acquire new fighter airplanes to counter what he said was a U.S. plan to equip Honduras with advanced F-5s. A State Department official replied that there was no plan to provide F-5s — not until the French Super Mystère fighters that already give Honduras the strongest air force in Central America could no longer be repaired. The official said the Mystères probably could last a year or two more. But in

this age of deniability, that statement leaves plenty of room for the United States to equip Honduras with F-5s sooner rather than later.

If the United States did so, Nicaragua would be within its sovereign rights — as it would be even now — to seek advanced fighters of its own. The Soviet Union, Mr. Cruz said, was "helping" the Reagan administration, but "not" Nicaragua's acquisition of such aircraft "unacceptable," and U.S. officials have urged the strong impression that the administration might mount air strikes to destroy the planes.

Thus, if the Pentagon sent F-5s to Honduras during the crucial coming year, and if Nicaragua then acquired advanced fighters of its own, the Reagan administration might have just the excuse it would want to enter the war. It is even possible that the F-5s might be sent deliberately to trigger a Nicaraguan reaction that would give Washington an excuse to intervene.

On the other hand, the Sandinists might acquire the aircraft even without the provocation of F-5s going to Honduras. That, too, would raise the grim possibility of direct U.S. intervention in the war.

The consequences in Latin America, either from open U.S. military action or from the downfall of the Sandinists under pressure from the contras, probably would be severe. To mention two possibilities: The trend toward democracy in several Latin countries could be reversed by an emboldened right; and debtor nations would find it more difficult to repay the gringo interventionists. But these are not things the administration seems to fear, or even to contemplate.

The New York Times.

Saving Those Magical (and Much-Needed) Forests

By Jonathan Power

BELEM, Brazil — John Boorman's film, "The Emerald Forest," so magical in its portrayal of the Amazon forest, says it all. The Amazon forest is rapidly disappearing. Still enormous, still overpowering, dense and in parts impenetrably deep, it is being eaten too fast by that great plunderer, man. Nowhere is this clearer than from this city at the entrance to the greatest river and the greatest forest in the world.

Belem originally was a fortress guarding the entrance to the Amazon. Then it became a busy port, shipping rubber to distant parts. Wealth flowed into the city. One can still see the beautiful baroque Theatre of Peace, a fluffy pink building where Anna Pavlova once danced.

On the main square, ornate with pavement of black and white quartz, is the Hotel Grão Para, where Xavier Cugat and his orchestra would play and Zsa Zsa Gabor would stop by on her way to Rio.

This is now history. The rubber boom collapsed and Belem's glory faded. The forest has been milked of its wealth. It has been 30 years since Pierre Gourou, in his book "Le Monde Tropicale," warned that the tropical forest is not the rich paradise it appears; it is a fragile environment, and only the Indians, with their shifting cultivation, have come to terms with it. Cutting down the forest and introducing modern intensive meth-

ods of agriculture will lead to its ruin, for without the protective canopy the soil will turn to rock or sand.

Yet the lesson is unlearned. A few hours from Belem along forest backroads one sees large-scale forest clearing projects as settlers attempt to develop pasture for cattle grazing. Will the government ever learn?

The Amazon contains perhaps a million forms of plant and animal life, 10 percent of the Earth's stock of species and, so it is said, produces 30 percent of the world's oxygen supply. A single hectare (2.5 acres) of Amazonian rain forest can contain 230 species of tree, compared to the 10 to 15 species normally found in a hectare of temperate forest. The world cannot afford to see the destruction of this, or of any of the other tropical forests under threat in Africa, Indonesia, India and China.

Tropical forests produce essential oils, gums, resins, waxes, spices and, above all, the raw materials for medicines. More than 50 percent of modern medicines come from the natural world. Two important anti-cancer compounds come from the periwinkle plant in Madagascar's forests.

Many food plants originated in the tropical forest. The world's food supply depends on maintaining plant resistance to pest and disease. Resistance is often maintained by cross-breeding with wild populations of the same species. Much depends on maintaining an untouched stock of genes. The gene for the semi-dwarf variety of rice that has transformed Asian agriculture came from a primi-

tive Taiwanese culture. Its resistance to virus came from another wild species that probably evolved in the Sierrita Valley, a part of India threatened by man's undisciplined exploration.

The Washington-based World Resources Institute has presented a report by nine experts, including Paulo Nogueira-Neto, the Brazilian secretary of the environment. They argue that if the destruction of the tropical rain forests continues unabated, 10 percent to 20 percent of the Earth's plant and animal life will be gone by the year 2000.

But they also point to success stories. One is in Zambia, which 20 years ago began establishing industrial plantations. It has sustained a program of reforestation using pines and eucalyptus and now has a ready supply of timber to use in its copper mines. Chile has created more than a million hectares of pine plantations since 1965. And worldwide, the number of forest parks has doubled in the last 15 years.

But overall, the battle is being lost. Forests in the developing countries have declined by nearly a half during this century. Forty percent of the closed tropical forests have been cleared, logged or degraded. Most of the remaining 800 million hectares are in the Amazon and Congo basins, where they survive largely because of their vastness and remoteness.

It is late, but the world is finally waking up to the importance of this heritage. The Emerald Forest need not die, but man must use his wit and will to save it.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 47 47 12 65. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Managing Dir. Asia: **Malcolm Glenn**, 34-34 Hengway Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-283618. Telex 61170.
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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.
U.S. subscription: \$322 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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A World Summit

As an Indian who also considers himself a citizen of the world, I have been astonished at the manner in which comment on the summit meeting in Geneva has sounded as if the world consisted of only the United States and the Soviet Union. Far more is at stake than the welfare of those two countries. A nuclear holocaust will not respect international frontiers, and the current philosophy of mutual assured destruction will, if put to the test, assure the destruction of the rest of the world's people.

President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev, therefore, carry a grave responsibility not only for the welfare of their own countries but

for all the peoples of the world. They have become our proxy holders. We will all be waiting anxiously to see whether they have the courage and wisdom to ensure the survival and well-being not only of their own grandchildren but of ours.

KARAN SINGH,
New Delhi.

Responding to Terror

It is sad to see that Willet Weeks (in "An Erratic U.S. Hurts Its Allies," Oct. 28) regards the action of the United States following the hijacking of the Achille Lauro with such malice. The American response demonstrated courage and caution, and it deserves praise. The U.S. government

put the terrorists in the hands of legitimate authority in Italy, and at the same time let it be known that it would no longer tolerate terrorism.

CHARLES O'CONNELL,
Marilyn, Switzerland.

Correction

An editing error introduced an unwanted "not" in Andriana Ierodiconou's Nov. 12 column, "Greek Fury Isn't What It Used To Be." I should have said that mid-1990 would be "the outside deadline for a U.S. pullout, supposing Prime Minister Papandreu did terminate the present five-year bases agreement at the first available opportunity specified by the terms of the agreement."

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Palestinian defendants under guard in a Genoa courtroom during trial Monday are, from left, Ahmad Marrouf al-Assadi, Bassam al-Ashker and Ibrahim Fatayer Abdelatif.

5 Sentenced on Arms Charges In Achille Lauro Hijacking

(Continued from Page 1)

tences according to their involvement and willingness to cooperate. The court sentenced Youssef Magid al-Molqi, 23, the confessed hijacking commander, to eight years in prison. Mr. Molqi is expected to face charges later of murdering Mr. Klinghoffer.

The three other hijackers received lighter sentences: Ibrahim Fatayer Abdelatif, 20, was sentenced to seven years, three months, and a fine equivalent to \$570; Bassam al-Ashker, 19, to six years and six months; and Ahmad Marrouf al-Assadi, 23, to four years and a \$1,000 fine.

Mr. Assadi, the first of the hijackers to cooperate with Italian

magistrates, received the lightest sentence under an anti-terrorism statute favoring such cooperation.

The stiffest sentence fell to Mr. Abbas, 25, who was accused of playing a key role in preparing the hijacking. He was arrested in Genoa on Sept. 28, several days before the hijacking, for bearing false identification documents while apparently in the act of helping smuggle the arms into Italy. He received a \$1,700 fine as well as the nine-year prison sentence.

The four hijackers were seized by the Italian authorities on Oct. 11, after an Egyptian airliner carrying them from Cairo to Tunis was forced down over the Mediterranean by United States war planes.

Disease Strikes in Colombia

(Continued from Page 1)

flicting statements Sunday on whether the search for survivors would be resumed in Armero, after saying earlier in the day that the entire town, now a sea of mud, debris and bodies, would be sealed and consecrated as a mass grave.

Caracol appealed to the government to continue rescue operations, saying information from reporters in the valley indicated that there were as many as 2,500 survivors lying in the mud or trapped in inundated houses and under debris.

Within an hour, Mr. Ricardo told Caracol that rescue attempts could continue. Later, the defense minister, General Miguel Vega, said, "I want to tell you that no one had thought, neither the army nor the government, of suspending the rescue operations."

"We will not abandon the search until we are absolutely sure that no survivor is in the area," General Vega said in a broadcast interview. Officials said Monday that about 25,000 people, including 8,000 children, had died after the volcano erupted Wednesday, melting its snowcap and sending a gigantic wall of mud roaring down the Armero Valley. On Sunday, the government had officially estimated that 22,000 were dead or missing.

Parts of 13 villages and almost all of Armero and its surrounding rural area, with a population of 50,000, were wiped out by the avalanche of mud, water and rubble that swept across the area about 100 miles northwest of Bogotá.

The British rescue team, using sensitive listening devices, continued trying Sunday night to detect signs of life beneath the mud.

"Everything indicates that there are survivors to be found," said Patrick Stanton, head of the British team. "Everything points to that conclusion. There just have to be people still alive out there."

Chile Military Base Attacked

Reuters

SANTIAGO — Gunmen attacked a military air base Monday with bombs and machine guns, damaging a helicopter, the army said in a statement. No one was injured.

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Envoy Will Return to Beirut, Plans to See Kidnappers Again

The Associated Press

LONDON — Terry Waite, a special envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, will return immediately to Lebanon to meet again with kidnappers of four Americans, the Anglican Church said Monday after Mr. Waite met with U.S. administration officials.

Mr. Waite was to fly to Beirut later Monday. No other details were immediately available.

Mr. Waite, 46, had said he had made some progress in secret meetings with the kidnappers in Lebanon, and he urged the hostages' families to keep their hope.

Speaking at London's Heathrow Airport on Sunday night after returning from Lebanon, he said: "The situation is still very difficult and dangerous. I still regard that lives are at risk."

"We have breathing room," he said. "We have some space."

Mr. Waite reported on his return to the archbishop, the Most Reverend Robert Runcie, who is the spiritual head of the Church of England.

Mr. Waite refused to say whether he had seen the hostages and would not talk about their condition.

Islamic Jihad, an extremist Shiite Muslim group, has claimed that it is holding the Americans and has demanded the release of 17 persons convicted in Kuwait of bomb attacks on the U.S. and French embassies.

Mr. Waite, a lay representative of the archbishop, went to Beirut after Archbishop Runcie received a letter appealing for help from four of six Americans missing in Beirut. The letter was signed by Terry A.

Anderson, 38, chief Middle East correspondent of The Associated Press; the Reverend Lawrence Martin Jenco, 50, a Roman Catholic relief official; David Jacobson, 54, director of the American University Hospital in Beirut; and Thomas M. Sutherland, 53, dean of agriculture at the American University in Beirut.

The four wrote that they had been told by their captors that a fifth hostage, William Buckley, 57, a U.S. Embassy political officer, is dead. This has not been verified. They made no mention of Peter Kilburn, 60, a university librarian missing since Dec. 3, 1984.

The four have been held for periods of from five to 10 months. In Beirut, a statement purportedly from the kidnappers of four Frenchmen said that one of the hostages was in "terrible physical condition that might endanger his life."

The statement, delivered Monday to a Western news agency in

Beirut, did not identify the hostage or specify his ailment.

Negotiations to secure the release of at least two of the captives, Jean-Paul Kauffmann, a journalist, and Michel Seurat, a scientific researcher, have apparently stalled.

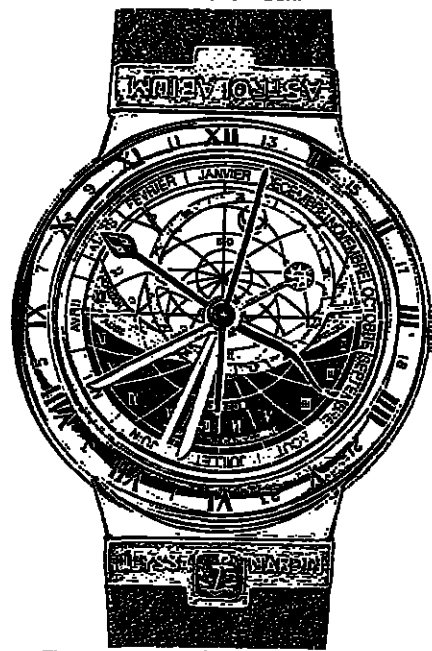
The typewritten statement said: "We warn the French government against procrastination in current negotiations and hold it fully responsible for what might happen to the hostages in case of delay."

The statement, signed with the words Islamic Jihad Organization, did not elaborate.

In Alexandria, Egypt, Ann Weir, a daughter of the Reverend Benjamin Weir, who was freed Sept. 14 after 16 months as a hostage in Lebanon, was killed Sunday when the bus in which she was riding was hit by a train, the U.S. consulate said Monday.

A spokeswoman said another American woman was also killed in the crash, but would not identify her.

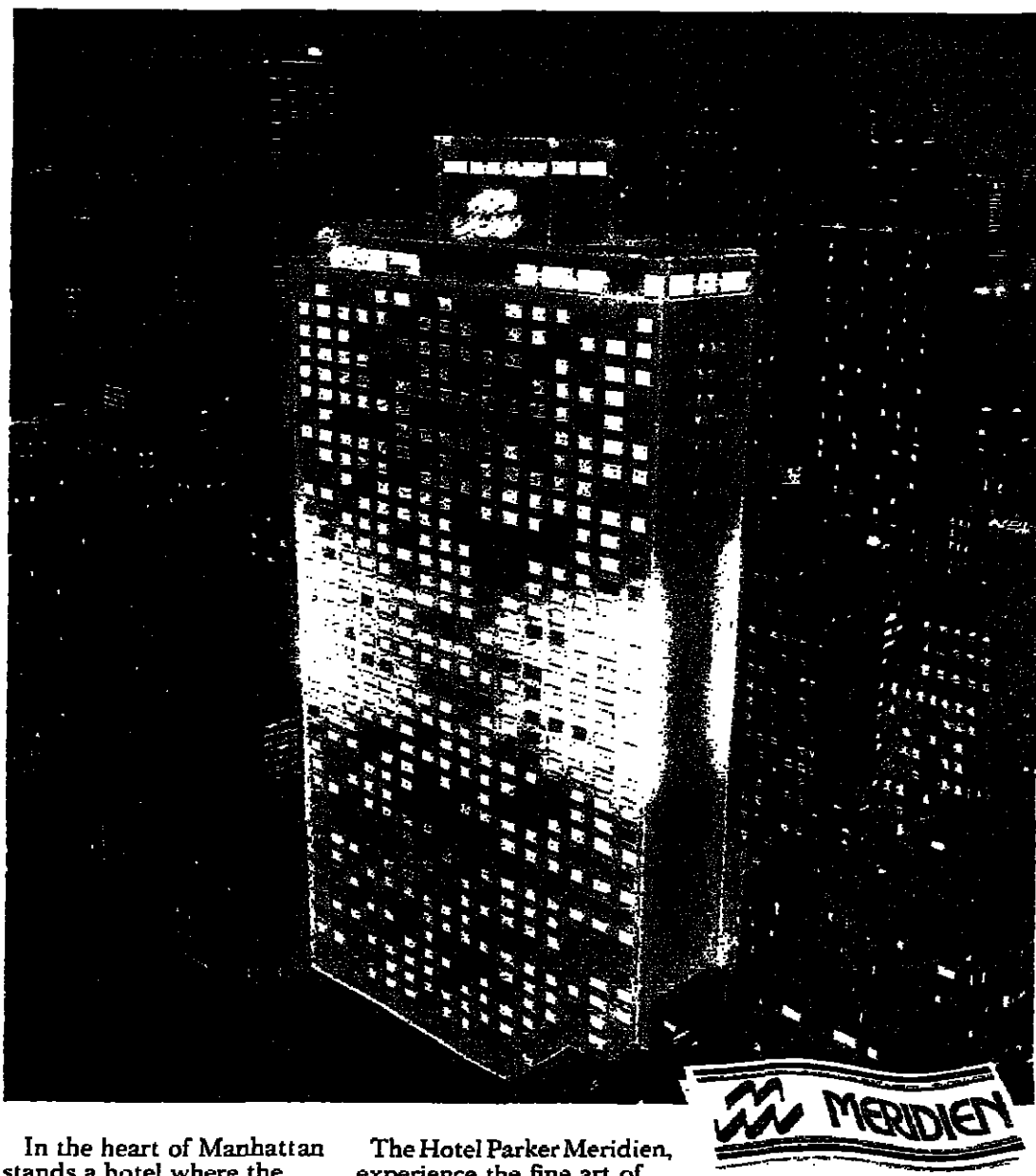
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Police Limit Reporters In Soweto, Other Areas Despite Official's Claim

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Despite a published statement to the contrary by South Africa's leading information official, print journalists continue to encounter severe difficulties in gaining permission to report on incidents of unrest in black townships.

Louis Nel, deputy minister of foreign affairs, said in an article published Sunday that despite a ban on television reporting of disturbances in black townships, "accredited print journalists will still be able to report on any unrest incidents."

But that statement did not seem to tally with the experience Friday of a reporter who sought police permission to report on two stories in Soweto, the nation's largest black community, outside Johannesburg.

In other areas, all television and radio reporting of unrest is barred, while all print reporters must report to police and obey orders if disturbances break out. The maximum penalty for violating the rules is 10 years in prison or a fine equivalent to \$8,000.

In Soweto, which is home to up to two million people, the restrictions are different. All non-residents are barred, but the police have indicated in the past that reporters would be allowed to cover stories not related to the political violence that has taken more than 840 lives since September 1984.

A reporter called the police headquarters Friday in Soweto to ask to report on the aftermath of a strike by nurses and other staff at Baragwanath Hospital. The police major in charge of press relations refused permission.

The reporter then asked to interview the parents of children who had been prevented by the unrest from taking their final high school

examinations. Again, the answer was no.

The police contended that both stories related to unrest, or boycotts, or strikes — that is, to black protest of one form or another. Similarly, a week before, a reporter was required to get police permission to cover the funeral of a black boxer in Soweto.

Thus, contrary to Mr. Nel's statement, under the regulations imposed Nov. 2 the police appear to have unlimited discretion to curb reporters' access to areas deemed to be controversial in Soweto and throughout the 38 districts covered by a state of emergency since July 21.

In the past, police sought to hinder news coverage by several methods. For example, even before the state of emergency was extended to Cape Town in October, police ordered reporters to leave that city's mixed-race suburbs during clashes, and several journalists were detained.

Black reporters who live in Soweto, and who thus cannot be barred as non-residents, say they have another problem.

"The regulations say that if there is unrest, we must remove ourselves," said a reporter from The Star, an evening newspaper. "But what do they mean by removing ourselves? If we go into a house nearby, is that removing ourselves? Or must we go away so that we can't see anything?"

However, she has returned to Soweto after visiting her husband in a Cape Town hospital, where he is recovering from prostate gland surgery. Her lawyer, Ismail Ayob, had said Sunday that she would remain in Cape Town until Mr. Mandela returned to prison.

Separately, South African news reports said Sunday that 186 U.S. companies doing business here were pressing President Pieter W.



Louis Nel

Botha for a compromise solution to boycotts of final exams at black and mixed-race schools, saying the boycotts are damaging students' lives.

Thousands are refusing to take the tests, which determine promotion and graduation, until soldiers are withdrawn from black townships and other demands are met.

The South African Press Association called it "the first direct move in what is expected to be a greater involvement by U.S. corporations in pressures on Pretoria for reform."

■ Mrs. Mandela Defies Order
Winnie Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the outlawed African National Congress, continued Monday to defy a 1977 order that restricts her to the isolated town of Brandfontein in the Orange Free State and forbids her to meet more than one person at a time, Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

However, she has returned to Soweto after visiting her husband in a Cape Town hospital, where he is recovering from prostate gland surgery. Her lawyer, Ismail Ayob, had said Sunday that she would remain in Cape Town until Mr. Mandela returned to prison.

Zia Sets a Visit to India After Talks With Gandhi

United Press International

MUSCAT, Oman — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan will visit India on Dec. 16, signaling a further improvement in relations between the two countries, Indian officials said Monday.

The announcement was made after General Zia and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India met in Muscat in their fourth set of talks since the Indian leader came to power last year.

An Indian government spokesman said the aim of the visit was to continue dialogue between the two neighbors who have fought three wars since independence from the British in 1947.

Doe Says Sierra Leone Abetted Coup Attempt; He Recalls Ambassador

Reuters

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — Liberia has recalled its ambassador from Sierra Leone after accusing that country of involvement in last week's unsuccessful coup attempt.

Radio Elwa, a private Liberian station monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said Sunday that Major General Samuel K. Doe, the Liberian head of state, had announced the recall of the envoy and the closure of the Liberia-Sierra Leone border.

It is the worst crisis in relations between the two West African nations since General Doe sent troops to the border in 1983 after a Sierra Leone newspaper incorrectly accused him of killing his wife.

General Doe has accused Sierra Leone of direct involvement in Tuesday's coup attempt, which was led by Brigadier General Thomas Quiwonkpa. According to General

Guru Denounces U.S. 'Monster' on Return to India

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, who was given a hero's welcome by his Indian followers after returning from arrest in Oregon, has denounced the United States and said the world must "put the monster America in its place."

In his first news conference since pleading guilty last week to immigration violations in Portland, Oregon, Mr. Rajneesh said Sunday, "Either America must be hushed up or America will be the end of the world."

He pleaded guilty Thursday in Portland to two counts of a 35-count indictment charging that he had participated in a scheme of sham marriages to enable some of his followers to live in the United States.

The U.S. government dropped the other immigration charges, assessed him \$400,000 in fines and court costs, gave him a five-year suspended prison sentence and ordered him to leave the country within five days.

On Sunday, Mr. Rajneesh, 53, said he was tortured during 12 days in U.S. jails and that the authorities tried to "destroy our paradise commune of perfect communism" in Oregon. "The real enemy is no more the Soviet Union, it is America," he said.

Doe, General Quiwonkpa's rebel troops were trained and armed in Sierra Leone before crossing to Liberia.

Sierra Leone has denied involvement and said last week that it dissociated itself from any step that could destabilize Liberia.

General Quiwonkpa, who helped General Doe seize power in Liberia's first military coup in April 1980, was shot dead Friday by one of General Doe's bodyguards.

■ 12 in 'Protective Custody'

Joe Ritchie of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

Liberia has declared that 10 prominent opposition politicians, a businessman and a journalist are in "protective custody" and has suggested that many of them will be tried for complicity in the attempted coup.

A spokesman for the Liberian Embassy in Washington made the announcement Sunday.

He repeated denials of persistent but unconfirmed reports that several of the opposition leaders had been summarily executed, including the Liberia Action Party presidential candidate, Jackson F. Doe, who is not related to General Doe, and another leading party figure, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, a former finance minister.

General Doe accused Mrs. Johnson-Sirleaf of financing the coup attempt, which came less than a month after a disputed presidential election.

General Doe was declared the winner of the Oct. 15 balloting, but there have been reports from observers that Jackson Doe appeared to have won a clear majority. Three opposition parties, including the Liberia Action Party, rejected the announced outcome.

J. Emmanuel Bowler, the U.S. Embassy's counselor for public affairs, said religious leaders and members of the diplomatic corps were summoned to a briefing by General Doe on Friday at which an alleged member of the group that tried to seize power revealed details of the coup attempt, including alleged participation by mercenaries from Sierra Leone, Cuba and Guinea.

Mr. Bowler also said Jackson Doe and two other opposition leaders were at the briefing.

Besides Jackson Doe and Mrs. Johnson-Sirleaf, Mr. Bowler said that among those in custody were Edward Kessely and Gabriel Kpoteh, both candidates for president in the recent election.



Cecilia Muñoz-Palma, center, attended church recently with Corazon Aquino, left.

Opposition Is Set Back in Philippines As Leader of Unity Committee Resigns

By Abby Tan
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Cecilia Muñoz-Palma has resigned as chairman of the opposition National Unification Committee, shaking the fragile Philippine opposition as the National Assembly continues to debate a bill calling for a presidential election early next year.

Mrs. Muñoz-Palma, 72, resigned Sunday after a sharp exchange with Salvador H. Laurel, leader of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, a confederation of the main political groups and the largest opposition party in the National Assembly.

The possibility now emerges that there could be two separate opposition candidates to challenge President Ferdinand E. Marcos in the election, tentatively set for February.

The National Unification Committee was set up in March to unify the various opposition groups and parties and to lay down a mechanism to select common presidential and vice presidential candidates for the next election. It has been attempting to rally about a dozen potential presidential candidates behind one person.

Mr. Marcos, meanwhile, prepared Monday to reorganize the Philippine armed forces. Such reorganization is one of the principal demands of the United States in urging the Philippine armed forces

to be more responsive to a Communist insurgency.

A government statement said that the president has set up a board of generals and colonels to carry out the reorganization, which presumably will mean the retirement of many senior officers.

The board includes General Fabian C. Ver, who has been on leave as military chief of staff to stand trial in the 1983 murder of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., a popular opposition leader. A trial court is expected to hand down its verdict Wednesday, and General Ver is widely expected to be acquitted.

The statement said that General Ver was asked if he would help in the reorganization of the military if he were not reinstated as chief of staff after the trial.

General Ver was quoted as replying: "I am willing to put down my writing that I will serve even in a consultant's capacity in the reorganization plan."

This was regarded as an indication that General Ver might not be reinstated as chief of staff if he is acquitted.

The Supreme Court heard arguments Monday from lawyers representing several prominent Filipinos asking the tribunal to delay any lower court verdict until their petition to declare a mistrial is heard.

The petitioners have accused the prosecution and the trial court itself of bias in favor of the 26 accused. They have also asserted that

all evidence has not been presented.

Legislators, meanwhile, continue to debate the election bill. The opposition and ruling parties are debating the date and whether the vice-presidency is to be contested.

The opposition says the ruling party's indecision was reflected when it failed to take up discussion of the bill last week and instead debated the succession bill, which provides for succession when there is no vice president.

The political opposition has been further by the unannounced candidacy of Corazon Aquino, the widow of Mr. Aquino.

While she has refused to announce her candidacy, Mrs. Aquino's recent statements have made it progressively clear that she will run for president. She has insisted, however, on the signatures of a million supporters before making any formal announcement.

Mrs. Muñoz-Palma has openly endorsed Mrs. Aquino and thereby infuriated Mr. Laurel. She said in a public forum that only Mrs. Aquino could unify the opposition.

Mrs. Muñoz-Palma, a former Supreme Court justice and now an opposition member of the National Assembly, asserted that Mr. Laurel, 57, angrily demanded her resignation Friday at a heated meeting of the National Unification Committee.

Germans Safe After Hijacking

Reuters

NAIROBI — Five West Germans on a plane hijacked to rebel-held Ugandan territory last week have arrived in Rwanda, the West German chargé d'affaires, Helga Strachwitz, said Monday.

Miss Strachwitz said the five reached the Rwandan capital, Kigali, by road on Sunday after a week in the southwest Ugandan town of Kasere, which is held by the National Resistance Army.

Their Ugandan Airlines plane was on a scheduled flight Nov. 10 from Uganda's main airport at Entebbe to the northwestern town of Arua when it was commandeered, apparently by an army lieutenant who had escaped from prison.

The fate of 43 other passengers and crew members was not known. The rebels have said they are free to go, providing they do not cross into government-held territory.



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House Panel Won't Set 35% Limit on U.S. Tax

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee has acknowledged that his committee's bill would fall short of President Ronald Reagan's goal of lowering the top tax rate for individuals to 35 percent.

Nonetheless, the chairman, Representative Dan Rostenkowski, predicted Sunday that the panel's measure would be "the biggest tax reform bill in American history" and "a significant improvement over today's tax law."

The Illinois Democrat said his committee was entering its final week of drafting the legislation.

The top tax rate now paid by U.S. individuals is 50 percent. One of Mr. Reagan's main objectives in proposing a sweeping overhaul of the tax code is to bring that rate down to 35 percent.

Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d has said that the president is willing to compromise on many aspects of tax legislation, but that the 35-percent top rate is "a line drawn in the sand."

Mr. Rostenkowski said the rate must be somewhat higher so that the bill could generate as much revenue as the current tax system.

He said, "I wouldn't want, and I'm sure the president and Jim Baker wouldn't want, us to lose the opportunity to write history in as large a document as this over one or two percentage points."

Administration officials declined Sunday to respond to his remarks.

Mr. Reagan has proposed that individuals be taxed at three rates: 15 percent, 25 percent and 35 percent.

U.S. Court Allows Limit on Medical Malpractice Fees

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court allowed states on Monday to limit the fees that people who win medical malpractice lawsuits may pay their lawyers.

The justices, citing the lack of "a substantial federal question," let stand a 1975 California law that such fees may not exceed certain percentages.

The law was challenged as an infringement of rights of free speech because it bars people who sue for medical malpractice from spending money as they wish for "constitutionally protected advocacy."

California's Legislature approved the law as a response to very high insurance costs in the 1970s arising from the growing number of malpractice suits.



Dan Rostenkowski

the chamber adjourns in mid-December.

To meet that deadline, the panel must address this week such matters as the deductibility of state and local taxes, the tax treatment of employee fringe benefits, depreciation schedules for business investments and investment tax credits.

Other areas include the application of minimum taxes on individuals and corporations, the tax treatment of business entertainment and travel expenses, and tax rules for real estate investments.

Overseas Income Benefit To Be Cut Under Tax Plan

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The House Ways and Means Committee has approved a measure to reduce the \$80,000 earned income exclusion for Americans working abroad to \$75,000 and freeze it at that level indefinitely, according to committee aides.

The proposed change, which must be approved by the full House of Representatives and Senate, was made over the weekend as part of the tax revision package being drawn up by the committee.

In addition, a proposal that would subject overseas taxpayers using the exclusion to a minimum tax is scheduled for action by the committee later this week.

Under current law, Americans living overseas may exclude \$80,000 of income earned abroad from U.S. taxes. The figure was due to rise to \$85,000 for income earned in 1987, to \$90,000 in 1988 and to \$95,000 in 1989.

Under the committee language adopted late Saturday, the exclusion would remain at \$75,000.

However, when compared to the proposals drawn up by the committee staff in September that would have cut the exclusion to \$50,000, the panel's action represents "an important symbolic victory," according to the Jane Dudley of the National Constructors Association.

The association supports the income exclusion for U.S. citizens abroad, contending that it makes them more competitive with their foreign counterparts who generally pay no taxes in their home countries. Most workers abroad must pay taxes in their countries of employment.

Ms. Dudley said that it probably would be much more difficult to win a similar modification in the minimum tax proposal, a change in tax law that could be more painful to Americans abroad than the reduction in the income exclusion.

Under that proposal, they would be subject to a tax of 25 percent of total salary, allowances, interest and dividend income above \$40,000, or \$30,000 for unmarried taxpayers.

Egyptian Goes on Trial In Murder of 7 Israelis

Reuters

SUEZ, Egypt — An Egyptian policeman, Soliman Khater, accused of willful murder of seven Israelis at an Egyptian resort in Sinai on Oct. 5, has gone on trial before a military tribunal, his lawyers said Monday.

The charges carry the death sentence, they said. Mr. Khater also is accused of intent to kill two Israelis.

U.S. Seeking Easier Local Aid Rules

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has drafted a proposal calling on Congress to exempt state and local governments from many of the laws and rules that are a condition of receiving money from Washington.

The administration, in a draft bill that is undergoing revisions, proposes that Congress approve a procedure in which the Office of Management and Budget would review 68 U.S. statutes or administrative requirements and recommend to Congress which ones could be eliminated.

Regulations that require local governments, no matter how small, to build expensive sewer systems might be eliminated, for instance, but the budget office said that in most instances it has no intention of removing requirements for compliance with civil rights regulations.

The move, which would represent a significant change in U.S. policy, is part of the administration's longstanding effort to reduce what it said is interference in local government decisions.

A variety of groups whose members see benefits in the regulations can be expected to oppose the bill, including environmentalists, unions and advocates for the handicapped.

State and local officials have complained with growing urgency in recent years about the costs of complying with what they said is a proliferation of U.S. regulations.

The New York City government, for example, estimated that it incurred \$6.5 billion in additional direct costs in 1983 as a result of U.S. and state mandates.

James L. Martin, legislative counsel of the National Governors' Association, predicted that if adopted by Congress, the proposal would have "significant state impact."

Under the draft of proposed new bill, to be called the Crosscutting Requirements Restriction Act, the administration argued that it was wrong to impose myriad requirements on governments or nonprofit groups simply because they receive U.S. money.

As examples of U.S. mandates, most of them enacted in the 1970s, the budget office cites such laws as the Rehabilitation Act, which orders state and local governments to equip public buildings and transportation for the handicapped; the Clean Water Act, which requires extensive construction of water and sewer systems; and the National Historic Preservation Act, which is intended to limit harm to historic landmarks.

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ARTS / LEISURE

A Revival
Of Rossini
At OpéraBy David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — An intensive course in the history of French grand opera has been the cornerstone of Massimo Bogliaccino's direction of the Paris Opéra, and while Bogliaccino has de facto moved on (to become the mayor of Florence), his program continues — most recently with a revival of Rossini's "Le Siège de Corinthe."

It was the first work that Rossini, newly installed in Paris, wrote for the Opéra, and his method was one he was to repeat. The Opéra, being a state organism, could not simply give the French-language premiere of an existing work and the composer was not prepared to write a new one. His solution was to take his "Maometto II" (Naples, 1820), refit it to a new (albeit similar) French libretto, suppressing large parts of the earlier work, and composing much new music — an overture, ballet and several major arias and scenes. In so doing, he showed an awareness of French style, at that point derived mainly from Gluck, Spontini and other foreigners, but also helped lay the groundwork for his later Paris operas and those of Meyerbeer and Verdi.

After the 1926 premiere of "Siège," it was exported to Italy in translation as "L'Assedio di Corinto," which completely displaced "Maometto II." Now the Florence production of "L'Assedio" by Pier Luigi Pizzi has been brought to Paris to serve for the first performance of "Siège" at the Opéra in 141 years.

"Siège" won extravagant praise when it was first heard in Paris. Today it seems more an exemplar of Rossini's method than his genius, less vocally colorful than his Neapolitan version, less sure in adapting to French needs than in later works such as "Moïse." Still, there are some splendid vocal opportunities for the principals, and the second-act finale is a rousing, if



Furlanetto as Mahomet II, Ricciarelli as Pamiira.

slightly mechanical, example of this particular Rossini specialty.

The authentic Frenchness of this revival was somewhat mitigated, from a scholarly point of view, by casting the tenor role of Néoclès with a mezzo soprano (even though there is precedent in that this follows the casting of the equivalent role in "Maometto"). This was justified, however, by the superbly confident performance of Martine Dupuy, a young French singer making her Paris debut in a major role at this performance Saturday. Her bright-toned, accurate and expressive vocalism, convincing appearance and fervent acting show that she has not been wasting her time in Italy, where she has spent the last few seasons.

Katia Ricciarelli, in the principal soprano role of Pamiira — who renounces her love for Mahomet II in favor of patriotism and kills herself as Corinthus falls — was in radiant voice and, less expectedly, coped cautiously but successfully with the coloratura difficulties of her big second-act air. The bass Ferruccio Furlanetto was a vigorous, some-

what thick-voiced Mahomet, while the tenor Curtis Rayam sang agreeably but with little character as the leader of the Corinthians and father of Pamiira. Along with Dupuy, Jean-Philippe Couris saved the day for real French vocal style and verbal clarity in the relatively minor, priestlike role of Hieros.

Pizzi's sets and costumes made much of the pale blue of Corinthus and the warlike red of the Turks, and he populated the stage with a variety of architectural artifacts that would be at home in one of the gaudier Southern California cemeteries, while his direction of the singers ran heavily to mass movement and swordplay.

The Swedish conductor Arnold Östman, in his Paris debut, brought a contentious segment of the audience down on his head in the first act, which was uneven and at times raucous. Things settled down after that, but the orchestral contribution was never more than routine.

"Le Siège de Corinthe," Nov. 22, 24, 26, Dec. 2, 4, 7, 10.

'Hurlevent' Turns Brontë's Formula on Its Head

By Mark Hunter
PARIS — If Emily Brontë's "Wuthering Heights" worked on a formula of denying passion until it exploded, Jacques Rivette, the French film director best known for "L'Amour par terre," has stood her concept on its head in "Hurlevent." Rivette's free adaptation of Brontë's novel retains her

MOVIE MARQUEE

tale of young lovers, separated by class and circumstance, whose desire ends in the death of one and the desolation of the other. But he has succeeded — as William Wyler's film "Wuthering Heights" did not — in carrying the story through a visual poetry that contains a logic of its own.

In "Hurlevent" the erotic field around Catherine (Fabienne Babe) is so enormous, her physical presence so profound, that she seems capable of knocking down walls. As Roch (the Heathcliff character), Lucas Belvaux is the burning, inverted, immovable object against which her irresistible force moves. The light around these two seems to have a humming density, as if the cinematographer, Renato Berta, had made a vortex of light and darkness. The tension is evident in the first shot, of the young lovers embracing on a bed of black stone, and grows more intense throughout the film.

The dialogues by Pascal Bonitzer (who did the scenario with Rivette and Suzanne Schiffman) are spare and effective; before Catherine says "I am Roch," we have seen

their physical likeness, felt their shared energy. A gradual darkening of the film's palette brings out the harsh side of Rivette's setting — rural France, circa 1931 — prefiguring the story's gathering violence.

Yet the film loses momentum in its final third as Roch returns from exile to destroy Catherine's marriage to a rich local (Olivier Torres), her sister-in-law (Alice de Poncheville) and her life. Here the imagery becomes a bit facile. The brutal frailty of the rich siblings poses no convincing resistance to the blond ruthlessness of Roch and Catherine; why must they be crushed, when they seem ready to fall down?

One could not ask, however, for a more lovely or rending meditation on the principle that character is fate.

The director-scriptwriter Arthur Joffe is clearly aware that feminists will hate his film "Harem" (opening Wednesday in Paris), which tells how a woman kidnapped for a sheikh's pleasure learns to love it. Explicit references to rape and pornography dot the film from the first scene, and in one sequence a bumbling feminist journalist confronts the sheikh (Ben Kingsley). Joffe is clever, but he has made a stupid, ghastly film.

Nastassja Kinski plays a New York futures broker leading a life so empty that, once the shock of her abduction has worn off, she can only barble, "I didn't even know I had a family till I came here." Her new family includes Kingsley's gro-



A scene from Jacques Rivette's "Hurlevent."

tesquely sensitive sheikh, assisted by a caricature of a camoufleur ("Mine is an honorable profession!" he declares in a Manhattan gay accent) and a crew of bedouin gunmen so inept that one kills his employer by mistake at the end, after Kingsley and Kinski have exchanged vows as fatuous as they are incredible.

The key scene, in which Kinski and her sheikh first make love — one uses the term grudgingly — is

filmed like a rape that Kinski provokes. One can almost see Joffe in a corner, leering. "See — she likes it."

Even more appalling is Joffe's sheer social irresponsibility. Feminists are not the only ones concerned about sexual slavery; it is an urgent problem, documented by numerous reports by the United Nations. Interpol and citizens' groups in the past decade, Joffe renders this nightmare traffic as a

species of exotic vacation — which is, incidentally, how the traffickers often work: offering holiday trips from which their victims then disappear. Joffe and everyone else involved in this mess of a movie should be ashamed.

Most of the seven features made by the Soviet director Nikita Mikhalkov since 1974, including the just-released (in the West) "Roznitsa" (playing in Paris as "La Parentèle," or "The Relatives"), turn on the theme of an unexpected confrontation with the past. A Mikhalkov retrospective at the French Cinéma de la Sorbonne showed his diverse variations on that theme: "Some Days From the Life of Oblomov" (1977) begins as a broken-down, 19th-century bureaucrat is swept into a new, active life by the arrival of an old friend, while "Unfinished Composition for Player Piano" (1979) throws the bomb of an unforeseen meeting of old lovers, now married to others, into a gathering of provincial aristocrats.

"La Parentèle" (1981) presents Maria (Norma Mordakova), a sturdy peasant woman who sets out to visit her daughter Nina in a clean, modern city, and in the process creates a confrontation between traditional and contemporary values. Maria's enormous freight includes not only her large suitcase, but a host of virtues that are nearly useless in attempting to resolve her daughter's marital difficulties, her granddaughter's horrifying infatuation with the worst of American culture and her long-lost ex-husband's alcoholism. These people have everything, and they don't know what they want," she groans.

Part of Mikhalkov's technique is a scrupulously ironic cruelty. His characters — such as Oblomov, whose fate is sealed by heroic self-denial based on a tragicomic calculation — continually make noble decisions for the wrong reasons, and pay the price. Maria's mistake is to trust too much in her own wisdom, and she gives up her daughter, kindly sister for the sake of her former husband, who neither wants nor needs her.

As the film's end credits roll, Mikhalkov reveals himself. For no logical reason, Maria's daughter and granddaughter come to her aid at the railroad tracks, where Maria is about to cross into the modern city. Mikhalkov, who is spending time in prison, is speaking through a previous screen character, Stanislaw (played by Yuri Bogatyrev), black humor. The two are drawn into a wretched, dancing match Stanislaw himself. "There is no peace!" he screams. "There is no peace!"

Mikhalkov's films are full of hope, but they are also full of despair. They are a testament to the human condition, and to the power of cinema to explore the depths of our souls.

Depardon's "Empty Man" (Une femme en Afrique) is a film with a vengeance. It is a story of a man who is lost in a vast, empty landscape, and who is slowly driven to madness by the isolation and the harsh conditions. The film is a powerful exploration of the human mind and the limits of human endurance.

Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes about cultural affairs in Europe.

Cooking Up Recipes for a How-to Videotape Hit

By Marian Burros
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Take one attractive kitchen and \$25,000 to \$100,000. Add video cameras, hot studio lighting, sound equipment and a production crew. Mix with miles of videotape.

Have a well-known cooking teacher or chef prepare dozens of recipes. If necessary, settle for an unknown actor with a good voice and another with photogenic hands. Stir together all ingredients.

The result is a cooking videotape, the newest addition to the "how-to" video market in the United States, best known for Jane Fonda's staggeringly successful exercise tapes.

After only six months, the cooking videotape industry is, in a small way, booming. Last year, Videotapes of Red Bank, New Jersey, a leading wholesale distributor of how-to videotapes, offered 12 cooking tapes in its catalog. This

year there are 40. (At least 10 more are being distributed by other wholesalers.)

From Jacques Pepin's "Guide to Good Cooking," intended for beginners, to Julia Child's six one-hour tapes called "The New Way to Cook" and Madeleine Kamman's two-volume "Madeleine Kamman Cooks," there are videotapes covering every type food and cuisine, appropriate for people at every level of experience.

Judith Olney has produced a tape devoted entirely to the subject of her cookbook, "The Joy of Chocolate." The well-known cooking teacher Ken Hom is featured on "A Guide to Chinese Cooking." Craig Claiborne has taken 20 of his favorite recipes and used them to illustrate specific cooking techniques for the intermediate cook.

The increasing production of cooking videotapes in the United States parallels the increase in the number of households with VCRs

to play them. When one of the first cooking videos — Madeleine Kamman's — was marketed in 1983, it sold fewer than 1,000 copies. In the last 18 months, as VCR sales have risen, it has sold 10,000 copies.

Jennifer Peters of Videotapes said about 23 million VCRs were in use in the United States. Only four million had been sold in 1982. Peters said that with the prices of the machines dropping, the number of households with VCRs may reach 31.5 million by the end of 1986.

Hours of viewing confirm that the best video cooking tapes supplement cooking classes and cookbooks by doing what those teaching media cannot: giving viewers an opportunity to learn in their homes, often from top professionals who might otherwise not meet.

Moreover, a video can show what a cookbook can only describe.

Videotapes are not, however, the perfect answer to a cooking student's prayers. They cannot correct

errors.

"People can think they are doing something right and they are screwing it up," said Peter Kenny, who runs a cooking school in New York and has just completed a videotape for beginners. Viewers still need written recipes, and aside from placing a VCR in the kitchen there is no simple way to watch the tapes and work at the same time.

In addition, consumers cannot make informed choices regarding the appropriate tapes to buy unless they can rent them first. Few tapes indicate on their covers the degree of culinary skill needed.

In the broadest terms, all cooking videotapes follow the same format. They are shot in kitchen settings. Each begins with music appropriate to the type of cooking that will be presented; Giuliano Bugialli's tape, for example, starts off with lively Italian melodies.

Some videos, such as Kamman's lessons on French foods, start with a history of a particular cuisine; others, such as that of Pepin, begin with a discussion of the equipment that will be used. Child moves right into a detailed discussion of how to buy the ingredients, how to store them and how to cook them.

Introductions over the videotapes divide themselves into those that entertain, those that instruct and those that do both.

The best — the ones that entertain and instruct, which include

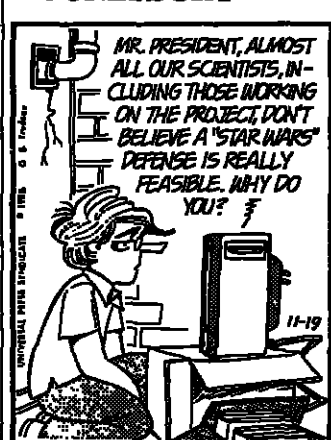
Gene Gaudette, a novice cook and a buyer for Tower Video, a large videotape store in New York, agreed that the future of cooking videos might lie with the younger generation "because young people are visually oriented."

People in the industry say the market for cooking videotapes might also improve if the price of the tapes fell. The average tape sells for \$30 to \$40 in the United States. Peters of Videotapes said, "The price needs to go down to under \$30 for people to buy them instead of renting them. Manufacturers have found that to be the case with other videotapes and are leaning in that direction."

Success in this industry, as in cookbooks, is measured by thousands, not millions. Cookbook sales are considered respectable at 20,000. "More than 20,000 how-to tapes is a definite hit," Peters said.

"I see a nice small market for them," selling maybe 20,000 to 40,000 tapes in their lifetime," said Doug Garr, editor of Video magazine. Stacked against the 850,000 tapes Jane Fonda has sold, that seems small indeed.

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FUTURE

Grain Contr
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The grain market is a complex one, with many factors influencing prices. The weather, the state of the economy, and the policies of various governments all play a role. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in demand for grain, particularly in developing countries. This has led to a rise in prices, which has in turn led to concerns about food security.

Financial markets are also a complex one, with many factors influencing prices. The state of the economy, the policies of various governments, and the actions of investors all play a role. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in demand for financial services, particularly in developed countries. This has led to a rise in prices, which has in turn led to concerns about financial stability.

The currency market is a complex one, with many factors influencing prices. The state of the economy, the policies of various governments, and the actions of investors all play a role. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in demand for currency, particularly in developing countries. This has led to a rise in prices, which has in turn led to concerns about currency stability.

The interest rate market is a complex one, with many factors influencing prices. The state of the economy, the policies of various governments, and the actions of investors all play a role. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in demand for interest rates, particularly in developed countries. This has led to a rise in prices, which has in turn led to concerns about interest rate stability.

The stock market is a complex one, with many factors influencing prices. The state of the economy, the policies of various governments, and the actions of investors all play a role. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in demand for stocks, particularly in developed countries. This has led to a rise in prices, which has in turn led to concerns about stock market stability.

The bond market is a complex one, with many factors influencing prices. The state of the economy, the policies of various governments, and the actions of investors all play a role. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in demand for bonds, particularly in developed countries. This has led to a rise in prices, which has in turn led to concerns about bond market stability.

The real estate market is a complex one, with many factors influencing prices. The state of the economy, the policies of various governments, and the actions of investors all play a role. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in demand for real estate, particularly in developed countries. This has led to a rise in prices, which has in turn led to concerns about real estate market stability.

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ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION

GENEVA

the rendez-vous of the world

Julius Caesar himself put Geneva on the map in 58 B.C. when he wrote of his passage through town in his "Commentaries." It turned out to be a prophetic introduction, as Geneva continues to occupy a role on the world stage out of all proportion to its modest size.

The Eternal Meeting Place

Geneva has played host — sometimes reluctantly — to the likes of Goethe, Mozart, Liszt, Lenin, Lord Byron, Madame de Staël, Napoleon and Bernie Cornfeld, high-flying head of the Investors' Overseas Services during the 1960s, who wound up in jail. Not to mention the scores of negotiators who regularly pass through to discuss disarmament or petroleum prices, or mediate the world's most pressing conflicts.

Author-philosopher Voltaire described Geneva as "proud, noble, wealthy, deep and sly" before leaving to take up residence across the border in France. Jean-Jacques Rousseau, likewise, was forced to flee when his writings, which were to have a lasting impact on the futures of France and the United States, met with local indignation and book burning.

Others have come to stay, casting a more lasting influence over the city. Certainly the most notable of these was French-born John Calvin, who launched the Geneva Reformation in 1536, laying down the rigorous laws of discipline and piety that shape the city's reserve to this day. The 450th anniversary of his local activity will be commemorated with suitable Calvinist restraint next May.

Jean-Henri Dunant, an idealistic Geneva, was the inspiration behind the establishment in 1864 of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which launched Geneva's involvement in humanitarian causes.

Geneva's role as an international arbitration center dates back to 1872, when meetings were held in its historic Hôtel de Ville to settle the U.S. Civil War dispute with Great Britain over the warship Alabama.

The League of Nations set up shop in

1920 in the now-dilapidated Palais Wilson, named for Woodrow Wilson, whose vision led to its formation. The League relocated to the Palais des Nations in 1937 and this palatial sprawl is now European headquarters for the United Nations.

The U.N., with its 13 specialized agencies, is the current focus of international activity. Witness to the importance of its presence are the estimated 350 NGOs (nongovernmental organizations) that maintain official representation here. Some meetings are perpetual in nature: the disarmament talks, trade negotiations and gatherings of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are cases in point.

Other meetings, such as the current Geneva summit talks between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, are singular events that happen here because of the city's expertise in dealing with such things, as well as Swiss neutrality.

Accustomed as it is to welcoming negotiators, refugees, business travelers and tourists, Geneva is at once gracious and chilly. Often criticized as being "unfriendly," Genevans shield themselves with a natural reserve. This is the result, in part, of being a minority in their own city, according to Robert Vieux, chief of protocol. The canton of Geneva, with a population of less than 360,000, is divided almost exactly into thirds: Genevans, foreigners and "other" Swiss.

Visitors number approximately two million in the course of the year, making Geneva the top tourist draw in Switzerland in addition to its conference and business status. While tourist buses regularly disgorge budget-minded visitors, the hotel emphasis is on luxury, and Geneva boasts

the highest concentration of deluxe hotels of any city in the world. At last count there were 17 five-star hotels, as compared to seven in Zurich, a much larger city.

Geneva is one of the leading recipients of political refugees coming into Switzer-

land. On the other hand, it welcomes the moneyed twice a year to the jewelry auctions that have become the most important in the world.

The welcome mat is always out. —Mary Krienke



Clockwise from left: Julius Caesar, General Dufour, John Calvin, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Voltaire, Jean-Henri Dunant.

Geneva's Working White House

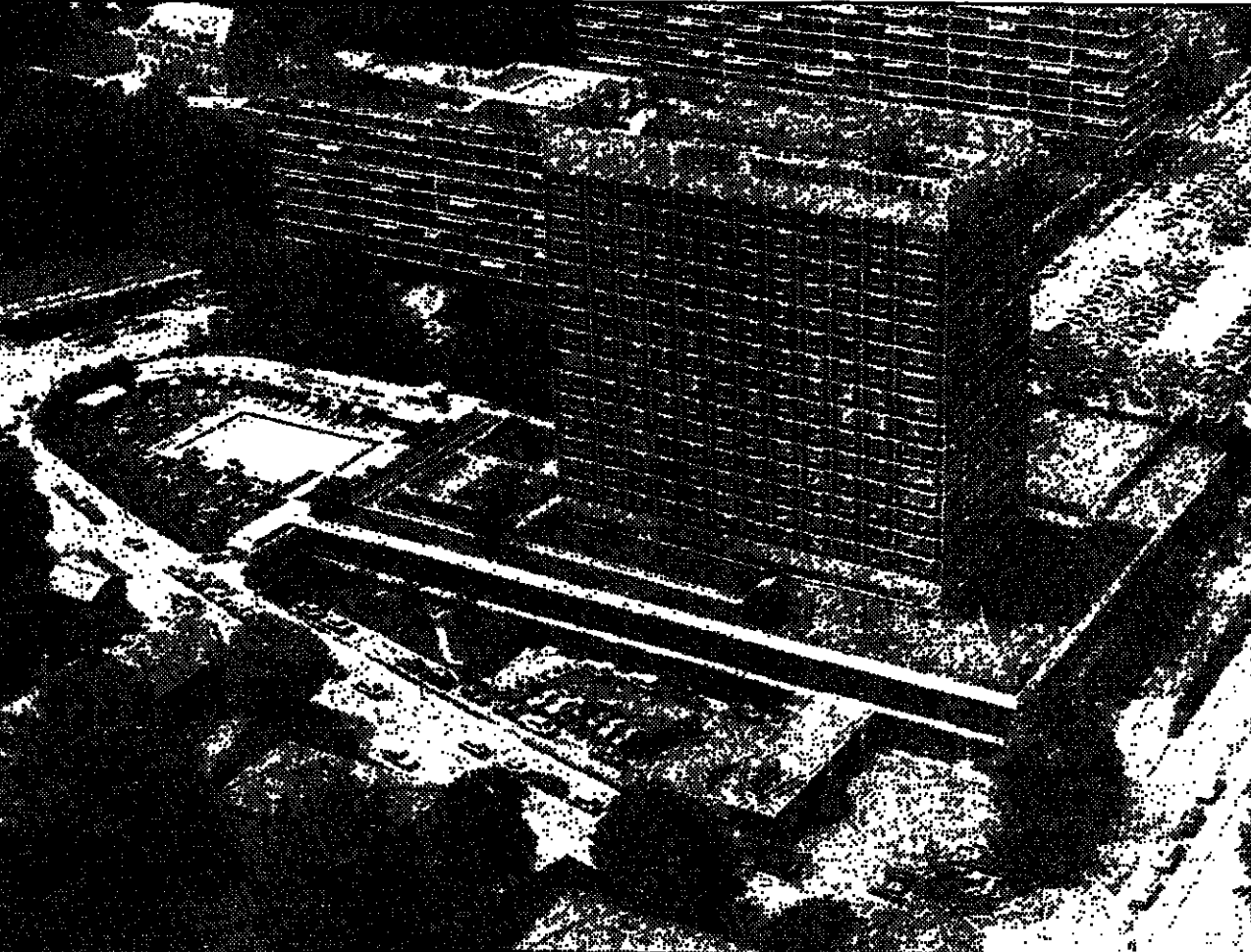
If Herbert A. Schott, general manager of the Inter-Continental Hotel Geneva, doesn't seem particularly disappointed that the Reagans aren't staying in his recently redecorated Presidential Suite this week, it's because his hotel has nevertheless been turned into the working White House for the duration of the Geneva summit.

That's where White House spokesman Larry Speakes will be conducting briefings for the White House press corps, for example. (The rest of the world's press, the turnout expected to top 3,000, will be working out of the Geneva Conference Center, located a short distance downhill.) In all, the American contingent is occupying 350 of the hotel's 400 rooms, with another 10 rooms reserved for the official Swiss delegation from Bern.

Aside from the 600 extra telephone and telex lines added to the 400 normally in place, an entire new telephone system, brought over from the United States, and 10 dish antennas and 35 radio aerials crowded onto the roof, the structure and routine of the Inter-Continental haven't been materially altered for this historic event.

Schott has become accustomed to welcoming heads of state (an average of four per year on official visits), sheikhs, ambassadors and business tycoons since the Inter-Continental made its dramatic turnaround, beginning in 1968, from just another tourist hotel to Geneva's top "private" meeting center. While official meetings may take place at the United Nations or various missions around town, the real business is frequently conducted at the hotel. As a matter of fact, when two heads of state happen to be on hand for independent reasons, Schott has been known to put them together for a spontaneous meeting apart from press, protocol and prearranged agendas.

Working sessions of the 1973 Middle East Conference, which brought together the foreign ministers of Israel, Syria, Jordan and Egypt, plus Henry Kissinger and Kurt Waldheim, were held at the Inter-Continental, as were talks between President Jimmy Carter and President El Assad of Syria in 1977. Other key meetings dealt with the Rhodesian conflict, the Biafra war, Cyprus negotiations, the Lebanese conflict,



The Hotel Inter-Continental has long attracted VIPs as a special meeting place.

the Palestinian conference, a Vietnamese refugee meeting involving 10 foreign ministers, and negotiations between Spain and England over the independence of Gibraltar in 1984. Official meetings of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have taken place at the Geneva Inter-Continental for 17 years.

Personnel have become so adept at dealing with important visitors that no dossier or special briefing is necessary. "As soon as we hear 'someone' is coming, everyone knows how to act," says one employee.

That "someone" could mean Henry Kissinger, Cyrus Vance, Alexander Haig, George Shultz, Walter Mondale or George Bush — all repeat visitors.

Aside from familiarity with the care and handling of VIPs, security is another Inter-Continental specialty, undoubtedly one of the reasons it is chosen as the site for sensitive meetings and visits. Situated on the highest point of Geneva's Right Bank and less than 10 minutes from Cointrin Airport, the hotel can be effectively sealed off without significantly affecting traffic

patterns or disrupting life in the city.

The hotel's readiness to deal with emergencies has been thoroughly tested — though never actually put into effect — most recently in 1983, when it was involved in the Palestinian conference and the Lebanese reconciliation conference, both potentially explosive encounters. It was then proved that the hotel's flat roof could accommodate military helicopter landings — although that might prove difficult with the present forest of telecommunication dishes and other transmission devices.

Rolex Rewards Enterprise

Martine Fretweiss-Vienor is a Belgian archaeologist preparing the first complete catalogue of Mayan murals in Mexico and Guatemala.

Donald Perry is an American university biologist uncovering the mysteries of the tropical rain forest through a unique web of ropes.

Thuan Soo Tee is a Malaysian agricultural adviser combating soil erosion and poor living conditions through the cultivation of asparagus.

It is unconventional undertakings such as these for which individuals exhibiting a "spirit of enterprise" have been given the Rolex Award for Enterprise. Rolex, Geneva's largest industrial company, established the international awards in 1976 on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the Rolex Oyster, the first truly waterproof watch. The award carries with it a sum of 50,000 Swiss francs and a specially inscribed gold Rolex chronometer.

While the award provides financial assistance to enable five selected individuals to carry out their projects, its broader objective is to encourage the "spirit of enterprise" through its recognition, stimulation and acknowledgment as an essential human quality. A book called "Spirit of Enterprise," published at the time of the award distribution in 1978, 1981 and 1984, not only describes the projects presented by the five laureates and winners of honorable mentions, but also summarizes projects submitted by hundreds of other candidates that show particular promise. The books are distributed to universities, scientific organizations and industry to encourage support.

André J. Heineiger, managing director of Rolex, recently launched the 1987 edition of the Rolex Awards for Enterprise by remarking that the term "enterprise," which seemed to have gone out of fashion when the awards were established almost a decade ago, has begun to experience a resurgence. "In spite of the pleasure I now experience at this new response, I cannot fail to reflect how, under such inauspicious circumstances, Rolex demonstrated a pioneering spirit that matches its constant vocation," Heineiger said.

Projects for the Rolex Awards for Enterprise may be submitted in one of three



Donald Perry, 1984 award winner.

categories: applied sciences and invention, exploration and discovery and the environment. The eight members of the selection committee for the 1987 awards are: Dr. George V.B. Cochran (United States), professor of clinical orthopedics at Columbia University and past president of the Explorers Club; Fleur Cowles (Great Britain), painter, author and member of the World Wildlife Fund International Council; Dr. Xavier Fructus (France), specialist in hyperbaric physiology and scientific director of COMEX in Marseilles; Yoshimine Ikeda (Brazil), professor at the Oceanographic Institute of the University of Sao Paulo, specializing in antarctic research; Kisho Kurokawa (Japan), architect and director of the Institute of Social Engineering, Inc., of Tokyo; Hans Joachim Panitz (Federal Republic of Germany), telecommunications engineer and aerospace specialist at the German Aerospace Establishment in Cologne; Carlo Rubbia (Italy), physicist at the European Organization for Nuclear Research and 1984 Nobel laureate; and Robert Sténuit (Belgium), underwater archaeologist and author.

For information on the 1987 Rolex Awards for Enterprise contact: The Secretariat, The Rolex Awards for Enterprise, P.O. Box 178, 1211 Geneva 26, Switzerland.

ADVERTISING SECTION

Private Bankers Are a Special Breed

Voltaire remarked, "When a private banker jumps into the lake, just jump after him. There is 10 percent to be made." In 1837, another famous traveler named Marie-Henri Beyle, alias Stendhal, noted in his diary: "The foremost money men of the Continent have the foremost of virtues, that of eating less each day than they earn. Even when they let themselves go, they only choose inexpensive pleasures like a walk in the mountains with a drink of milk."

This reputation for thrift is very much alive. For the Genevan citizen of 1985, a private bank still is the place where a pencil must be used down to its last inch before it can be thrown away. A private banker still stutters or talks through his nose to lend that British air so fashionable 200 years ago. An invitation for tea in the austere and exclusive rue des Granges still includes the delicate hint for restraint conveyed by the mistress of the house: "One lump of sugar or none?"

Modern Geneva counts more private banks per capita than any other city on earth, and the style and acumen displayed by the scions of Geneva's banking tradition make them impervious to most of the

present-day banking dangers. So far they have enjoyed smooth sailing among the sharks and snags of financial hypertrophy: the takeover game, the debt problem, bad-risk inflation and even client famine. By sticking to their well-trained guns, the most exclusive families of neutral Switzerland have preserved an unparalleled institution for money making.

A private bank in Geneva has nothing to do with the giant corporations that are currently prompted by the International Monetary Fund to step up their lending to developing countries. Private in this instance does not, moreover, carry the meaning of being simply the opposite of governmental. The crux of the matter lies in the personal liability of every true private banker in the Swiss tradition. A commercial banker runs his bank as he would any other commercial corporation. His personal liability concerns his professional competence and integrity. The private banker, as a co-owner of his firm, is bound both personally and financially: his bank's commitments are guaranteed by his personal fortune.

Foreign visitors discover with amaze-

ment how most private banking houses blend into the classical urban environment of the Old Town. Their entrances do not differ from those of the neighboring private town houses and, with the exception of some unassuming initials, there is no sign on the door revealing the nature of the business. It is because they are personally owned that private banks always take the name of a banker or a family of bankers.

Few people are aware that this unlimited liability also determines the kinds of operations private bankers engage in. Unlike credit institutions, they do not seek deposits from the public to finance commercial loans. They limit themselves entirely to managing the assets of their clients and to providing related services such as currency protection, tax and estate matters, assistance in industrial participations or real-estate investments. On close examination, such activities are in essence only a carefully organized extension of the administration of the banker's own assets: the investments they recommend to their clients are often similar to those they choose for themselves.

Reception by a private banker has nothing to do with an inquiry at a teller's desk

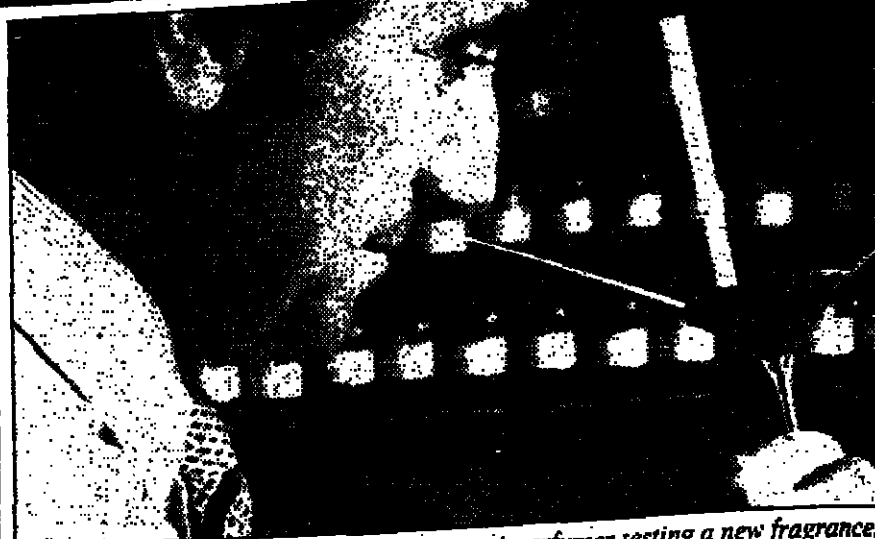
in an anonymous bank lobby. The visitor will be shown into what looks more like a drawing room than an office; he will be asked which common friend has recommended the name of the bank, and also what his personal possibilities and ambitions are. It is not quite as if the prospective client were asking for the hand of the banker's daughter, but if he wants to become a part of the financial family both parties have to know exactly what they are talking about.

This privileged person-to-person relationship regularly produces above-average portfolio results. A man of means expects to be treated as an individual rather than an account number, and his direct contact not only with his specialized account manager (who, by the way, rarely changes), but with the owner of the bank itself, lends a reassuring dimension to the mutual confidence required. If security considerations still are the number-one reason for banking in Switzerland, for the more sophisticated clients of a private bank it is as important never to have been let down as it is to talk about some extraordinary performance.

One thing is sure: it would be out of character for a Geneva private banker to boast about any of his achievements. But there must be something he does and knows that other people do not. Otherwise, how to explain his present-day importance in a pushy banking universe of thousands of brilliant newcomers?

— Wolfgang Achterberg

ADVERTISING SECTION



A perfumer testing a new fragrance.

In Perfumes It's Geneva First

Chanel No. 5, Joy, Anais Anais, Paco Rabanne, Eau Sauvage, Le Must de Cartier and First by Van Cleef & Arpels are all fine French fragrances with one thing in common: key ingredients — in most cases the finished compound itself — come from Geneva.

Geneva's billion-franc fragrance and flavor industry supplies not only the finest names in haute parfumerie but also manufacturers of cosmetics and toiletries, soaps and detergents, and an increasing array of household and industrial products. While the marketing momentum might come from New York or Paris, and natural ingredients originate in romantic places such as Grasse, it is safe to say that Geneva has become the scent center of the world.

Two of the world's top three fragrance producers, Givaudan and Firmenich, plus a cluster of smaller firms, have their homes here.

While perfume dates back to the beginning of recorded history, and commercial French perfumery traces its development from the 18th century, 1895 was the key year as far as Geneva is concerned. That year Léon and Xavier Givaudan founded the firm that bears their family name with an investment of 300 francs, sharing premises with a bakery in Zurich. When the baker complained that his bread smelled of violets, they moved their facilities to Vernier-Geneva, on the banks of the Rhone, which remains Givaudan's headquarters and major manufacturing center. A subsidiary of Hoffmann-La Roche since 1968, Givaudan today ranks second in the industry behind International Flavors & Fra-

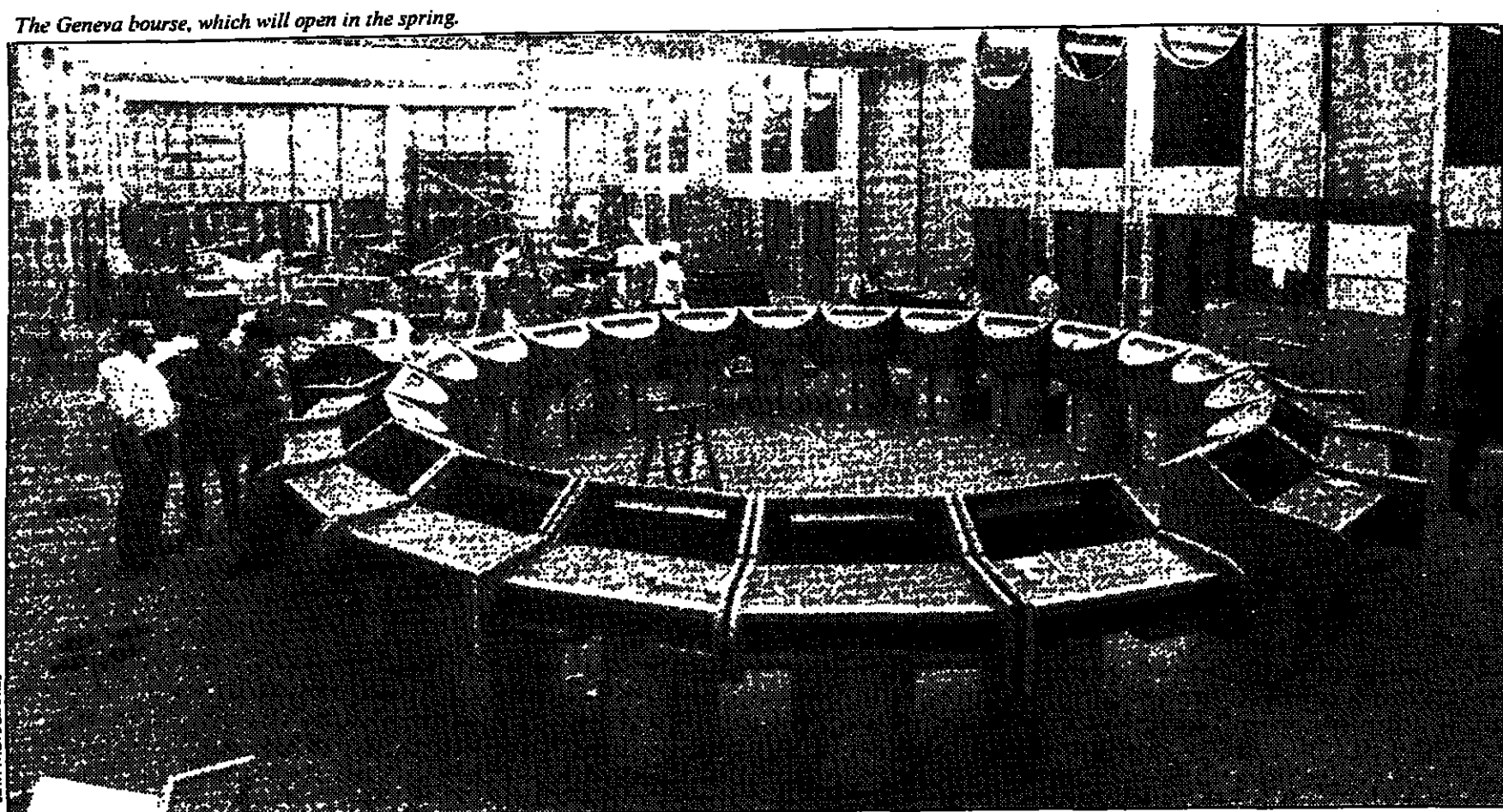
grances, an American firm, and first in aroma chemicals.

Firmenich, a family-owned company that ranks third among flavor and fragrance producers, was also founded in 1895 by Philippe Chuit, a Swiss perfumer and chemist. Fred Firmenich, grandfather of present Chairman Fred-Henri Firmenich, joined the firm in 1900, contributing his name and his vision. "To do what others cannot do" has been Firmenich's credo since the beginning, resulting in a commitment to innovation that has produced a Nobel Prize, among other coveted awards.

Geneva's movement to the forefront of perfumery resulted from a shift in ingredients from purely natural to a combination of natural and synthetic that took place following World War I. It is sophisticated chemistry, rather than flowers that lies at the heart of Geneva's fragrance industry. This does not detract, however, from the creativity of the perfumers, whose "as they are known, who combine as many as 100 different ingredients into a single compound in much the same way a composer writes a symphony."

Reasons why Geneva became an international perfumery center were its open market, early freedom from patent restrictions and abundant supplies of water and electricity. To these were later added Geneva's stature as a financial, trading and communications center, plus its ability to attract individuals committed to research and innovation. It evolved quite naturally into a center for businesses as international in scope as perfumery.

GENEVA



The Geneva bourse, which will open in the spring.

GRIEDER

LES BOUTIQUES

Zurich

Lucerne

BonGenio

Geneva

Lausanne



The most fashionable place
in Switzerland

Geneva
Place du Molard

Lausanne
Place St-François

Zurich
Bahnhofstrasse 30

Lucerne
Schweizerhofquai

Geneva & Zurich
Airports



adler

JOAILLIERS
DEPUIS
1886

GENEVA: 42, RUE DU RHONE
19, PASSAGE MALBESSON
HOTEL HILTON - 19, QUAI DU MONT-BLANC
LONDON: 13, NEW BOND STREET
ATHENS: 13, VOULOURESTIOU
HONG-KONG: PENINSULA HOTEL

Superb
Swiss
Shopping

Caran



26 1



ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION

Superb Swiss Shopping

To business, banking and diplomacy might be added a fourth reason for coming to Geneva: shopping. One must be constantly reminded while walking down the rue du Rhône, Geneva's answer to the rue du Faubourg Saint-Henri, that this is in reality a small town, so easy is it to be deceived by the display of the world's most famous jewelers and top fashion names.

Situated midway between Paris and Milan as far as fashion mentality is concerned, Geneva's deluxe boutiques attract shoppers who regularly frequent Paris or New York for the simple reason that shopping here is so easy. In one hassle-free afternoon it is possible to visit Dior, Yves Saint Laurent, Valentino, Chanel, Lanvin, Armani and Versace, and still have time for a cup of coffee.

Anita Smaga pioneered the rue du Rhône as an ultrachic shopping thoroughfare in 1961, when she went into business with her dressmaker to shake up the pearls-with-basic-black conservatism of Geneva, and she has never looked back. Enconced in a string of boutiques at 51, rue du Rhône, Madame Smaga, a diminutive blonde from Casablanca, numbers among the top fashion retailers of the world. Hers was the first Yves Saint Laurent Rive Gauche boutique outside Paris, and to it she has added Ungaro, Valentino, Nina



J.-J. Bruntschwig of Bon Genie.

Ricci and Karl Lagerfeld. She also runs a thriving couture operation and masterminds some of the most fantastic weddings in the world.

L'W, at 80, rue du Rhône, carries a strong representation of Italy's best-known names such as Genny, Missoni, Basile and Soprani, while Armani and Krizia are among the selections at Arpe, located at number 31. Gianfranco Ferré is at number 15 and Versace has a shop of his own around the corner at 3, rue Cécile. The French representation includes Chanel at 35, rue du Rhône (with another location across the lake on the rue des Alpes), Dior and Lanvin almost across the street at numbers 60 and 68 respectively and Gi-

venchy and Jean-Louis Scherrer at Arpe.

Running parallel to the rue du Rhône is a street that changes its name so frequently it is commonly known collectively as the "rues Basses" (low streets). Its retail establishments are generally larger and a bit more "department store." Located at 51, rue du Marché is Bon Genie, one of the few true fashion specialty stores on the Continent, which not only spawned the boutique movement in Geneva (some of its originals have set up individual shops elsewhere) but continues to innovate. Among its current top fashion makers are Sonia Rykiel, Dorothea Bis, Kenzo and a clutch of Japanese designers. Bon Genie had the guts to introduce to a conservative Geneva fashion clientele with notable success.

"We don't carry too many names, because we like to represent every designer in depth," says Jean-Jacques Bruntschwig, general manager, who with brothers Michel and Francois run the store started by their grandfather in 1891. Other stores in the Bruntschwigs are located in Lausanne, Zurich and in Geneva at the airport, train station, Inter-Continental Hotel, Hôtel du Rhône and the Balexert shopping center.

One very smart move was to spin off two of the most famous Bon Genie names, Gucci and Louis Vuitton, into freestanding shops that now flank the main store. Gucci operates as a Bon Genie franchise, while the Bruntschwigs are business partners with Vuitton in Switzerland.

Since Geneva is the gateway to some of the best skiing in Europe, it stands to reason that stores catering to the needs of skiers are a notch above the average. Hofstetter Sports, located in a landmark building at 12-14, rue de la Coronerie, has been called by insiders one of the best all-around

sports shops in the world for its selection and high level of professional service.

Michel Hofstetter, who took over the store from his father, is a bona fide Swiss ski instructor who personally tries out all the top-of-the-line skis he stocks with his pal Jean-Claude Killy, and is on hand most wintry Saturdays to give a firsthand report. In addition to an unequalled ski selection, Hofstetter stocks the top skiwear, switching to tennis in the summer, plus non-sporting fashions from such names as Valentino, Saint Laurent, Bogner for women, New Man and Facomable for men.

Michel Hofstetter's sporting fashion.



Restaurants Offer Good Food and Good Times

Being so close to France, one might expect to eat well in Geneva. And one does. The ambience until recently, however, has tended toward the serious.

That attitude is changing, and now it is possible to enjoy a "power" lunch or a sybaritic dinner much in the manner of New York or Paris. Four restaurants offering an attractive combination of good food and fun can be found in a relatively unchic part of the Left Bank between the Old Town and Eaux-Vives ("living waters"), which has been likened to Paris's Saint-Germain-des-Près.

It was here that Bernard Grobet, king of Geneva's nightlife, established the private Griffin's Club 20 years ago, and to which he recently added the restaurant Le Business, with instant success. It is crowded during lunch with lawyers, bankers and the like and comfortably relaxed in the evening, when the music and lighting conjure up a romantic mood. Youthful chef Bruno Bonin presides over the kitchen and the emphasis is on light, not necessarily nouvelle, cuisine.

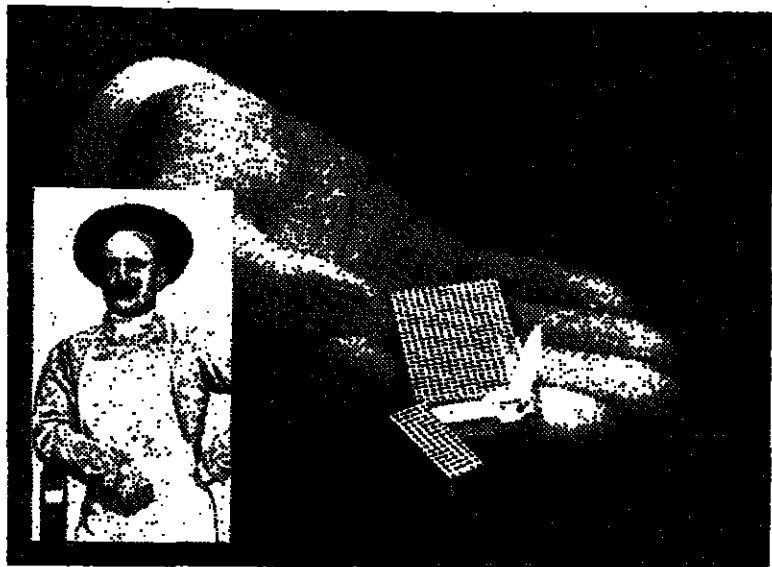
Just around the corner, Jo Panarino turned a hole-in-the-wall on an obscure street into a very special place thanks to Gérard Bach, whose interior design brilliance also influences Le Business, and a

more-than-competent chef, Manuel Alfaya. Côté Parc categorizes itself as a deluxe bistro with the emphasis on high-quality food interestingly prepared. The decor features mixed patterns, giant palms and a stairway leading to nowhere. A touch of fantasy in a very serious town.

Boulevard Helvétique is turning into a restaurant strip of sorts. Up the street from Le Business is Le Patio and, further on, Le Francis, both to be recommended for lunch or dinner. Le Patio replaced a boutique in a vintage stone-walled building and quickly built a following among those longing for a pleasant and not necessarily expensive place for lunch. Since its inauguration it has moved resolutely upmarket to the point that one must book days in advance, and acquired a lively evening crowd. The food is imaginative and varied, the ambience delightful, the service friendly and personal.

Further up boulevard Helvétique is Le Francis, celebrating its second birthday this month. Owned by Francis Wehren, who runs another restaurant, L'Auberge d'Hermande, in one of the canton's most delightful lakeside villages, the menu successfully combines gourmet and bistro fare. The mood is elegant yet not forbidding, and there's live piano music in the evening, a good thing considering Geneva's shortage of late-night attractions.

Caran d'Ache Has Built Prestige From Pencils



Caran d'Ache lighters, models of elegance.

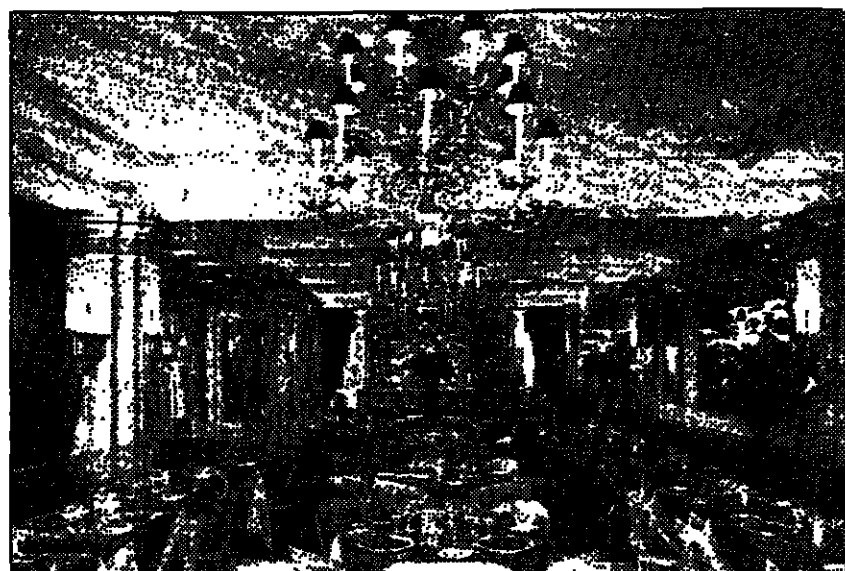
A pencil may not seem a likely starting point from which to build a mark of prestige in pens, lighters and watches, but then pencils from Geneva's Caran d'Ache are no ordinary pencils.

First there is the name, taken from a French cartoonist of the Belle Epoque who signed his sometimes cynical works "Caran d'Ache" after the Russian word for pencil, *karandash*. Second, there is the commitment to innovation that resulted in the world's first mechanical "lead-grip" pencil (a best-seller since its introduction in 1927), water-solvent colored pencils and Neocolor wax crayons favored by Picasso as well as Swiss schoolchildren.

Having cornered the Swiss writing market—an astonishing 50 percent of Caran d'Ache production goes to its tiny home market—the firm undertook an ambitious diversification program in the 1970s, beginning with the Madison Collection of unabashedly elegant writing instruments in a variety of materials, eventually expanded to include diamond-studded models.

Building further on its pride in precision, Caran d'Ache next branched out of the writing to introduce a lighter not only sleek and elegant in design but innovative in performance, with two independent gas reserves and a slanted flame of particular interest to the pipe smoker. It wasn't long before Caran d'Ache yielded to its native Swiss temptation and introduced a small collection of watches compatible in design with its pens and lighters. Fine leather accessories and desk-top articles are another successful line.

"Even our throwaway ball-point pens have class," says Philippe Bolens, general manager, in commenting on the firm's continuing high standards of design and undeniable Swiss quality.



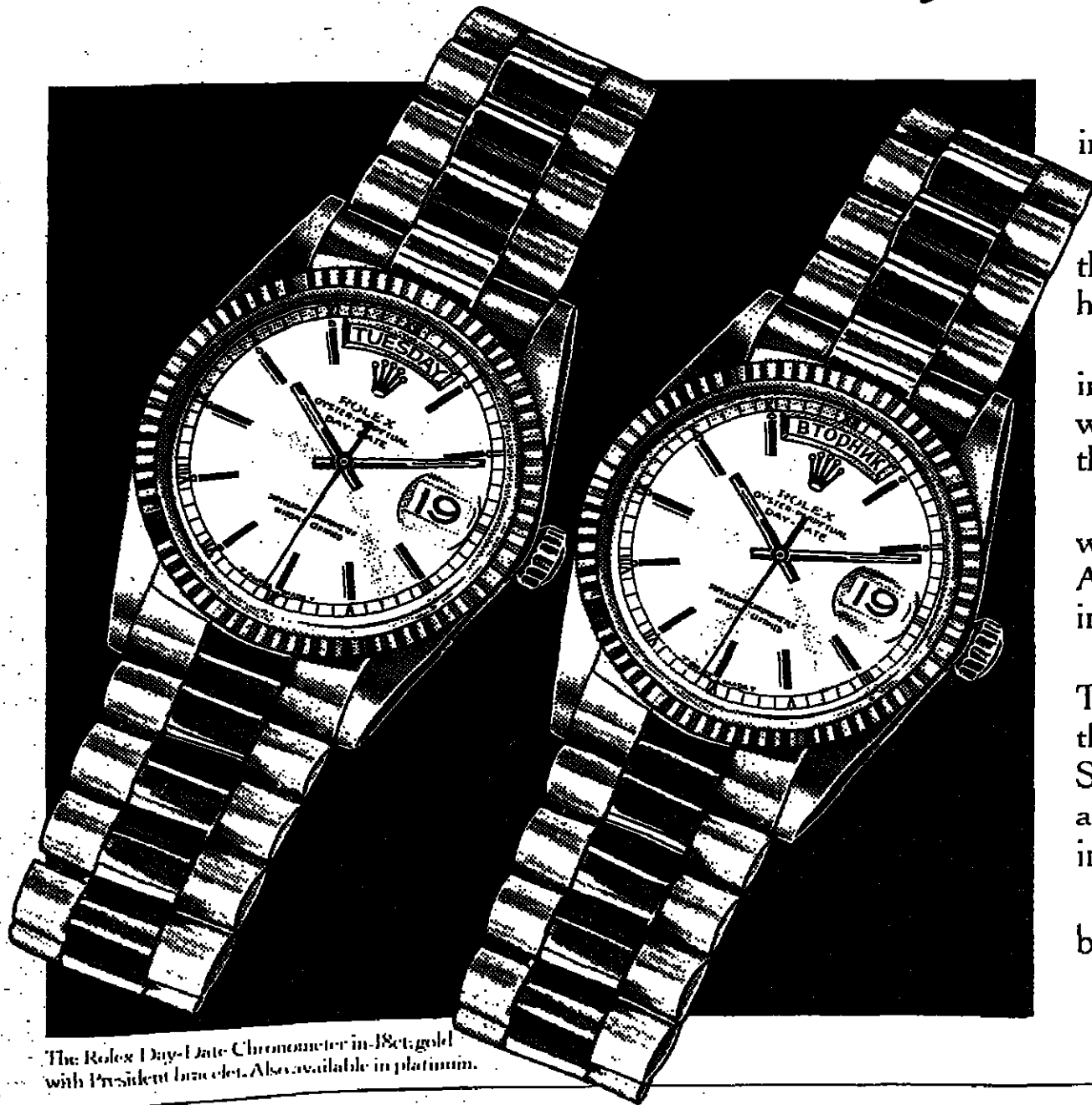
Le Business, 38, boulevard Helvétique, tel. 35.42.06. Business lunch 46 SF, dinner from 60 SF, not including wine.

Côté Parc, 3, rue du Parc, tel. 36.91.98. Plat du jour 19 SF, dinner 70-80 SF, including wine.

Le Patio, 19 boulevard Helvétique, tel. 36.66.75. Business lunch 26 SF, à la carte dinner 60-70 SF, not including wine.

Le Francis, 8, boulevard Helvétique, tel. 46.52.52. Plat du jour 18 SF at lunch, dinner fixed-price menu 48 SF, not including wine.

The Rolex Day-Date speaks 26 languages. In Geneva, this is often useful.



The Rolex Day-Date Chronometer in 18ct gold with President bracelet. Also available in platinum.

Many of the world's most superb watches have been created in Geneva. And the great tradition of the watchmakers of Geneva is represented notably today in the unique Rolex Oyster.

Ever since Rolex invented the world's first reliable wrist-watch, the history of precision watch making has been particularly the history of the Rolex Oyster.

It was the first watch to be sculpted from a solid block of metal in 162 separate, skilful, precision operations. The first watch to have a winding crown, designed to screw down tightly onto the case, sealing the movement completely against water, dust and dirt.

The Rolex Oyster was the world's first automatic precision wrist-watch. The first to show the date through a window cut into the dial. And the first, thirty years ago, to actually spell out the day of the week in full.

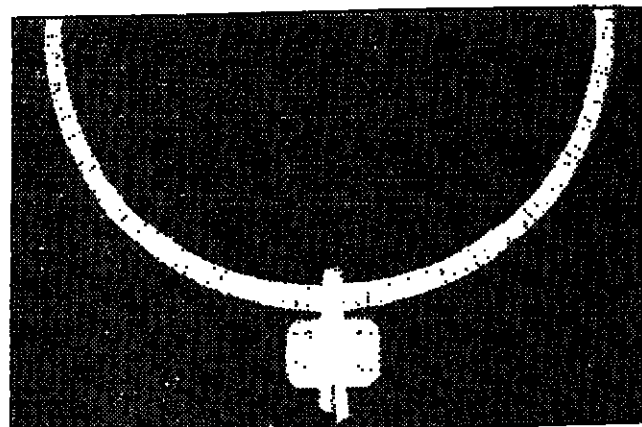
Today, the Rolex Day-Date is available in 26 different languages. Throughout the world the Rolex name has become synonymous with the all-too-rare qualities of craftsmanship, care and attention to detail. Simply to own a Rolex watch is itself a mark of considerable achievement. But it is also to share in the rewards of over 70 years of invention, innovation and the pursuit of excellence.

Today, wherever a Rolex is worn, it is a sign that its owner cannot be satisfied with anything less.


ROLEX
of Geneva

"Young Turks" Turn 100

It takes courage for a jeweler to set up shop in Geneva, the world's jewelry capital, where you're up against every big name in the business — Cartier, Harry Winston, Van Cleef & Arpels and Bulgari, to mention but a few. When Adler Bros. opened their doors in a passage just off the rue du Rhône in 1972, however, they had two important things going for them: a rich family tradition in precious jewelry dating back to 1880, and an exotic "Eastern" touch that appealed to the influx of oil-rich big spenders into Geneva.



The Adler look, from Istanbul to Geneva.

Since then much has changed, and not only have the Adler brothers Carlo and Franklin expanded to three chic Geneva locations, but their designs have been toned down. "Westernized" you might say, to appeal to European tastes and changing Arab tastes as well. They also have expanded their business both East and West by opening shops in Hong Kong and London.

Jack Adler, founder of the Adler jewelry dynasty, arrived in Istanbul 100 years ago after completing his jewelry apprenticeship in Vienna. In Istanbul he encountered the sumptuous designs that marked the end of the Ottoman Empire, to which he introduced sophisticated European craftsmanship — with great success. In 1964, Jack Adler's son Edouard transported the East-West Adler look to Athens, where he set up a shop and workrooms.

The decision to move the Adler Bros. headquarters to Geneva was prompted by the city's pre-eminence in jewelry based on its central location, lenient import and export regulations, long-standing tradition of anonymity and well-heeled visitors. The semiannual jewelry auctions added not only prestige but important customers as well.

Geneva also became the Adler creative center under the direction of Franklin Adler, whose wife, Leyla, is also involved in design. Carlo Adler runs the business side but, as in many family operations, commerce and creation go hand in hand.

The Adler "look" might be a clean sweep of baguettes in a necklace centered with an important square-cut diamond, or an intricate and sensuous mélange of diamonds and emeralds beakening back to the Ottoman Empire. "Our jewelry is meant to be worn, not kept in a safe," says Franklin Adler. "We try to put warmth and nostalgia into every piece we produce."

Jewelry remains the mainstay of Adler Bros., but one cannot overlook the exquisite objects on display in the boutiques: a Jasper basket trimmed with clusters of gold grapes, a carnelian bowl decorated with flowers studded with rubies and diamonds, or a gold-and-diamond-topped walking stick. "The sort of thing one head of state presents to another," Franklin Adler explains. Other objects reflect Adler collections of priceless coffee cups used by Ottoman sultans, rare Fabergé pieces and turn-of-the-century glassware from Gallé and Daum.

Customers run the gamut of well-heeled Geneva visitors and residents, among them Gulf-state royalty, wealthy Indian families, Greek shipping tycoons, French and Italians who prefer to shop in Geneva to avoid the steep value-added tax and the occasional American.

The Adler Bros. have become members in good standing of the Geneva jewelry establishment, a solid point around which to build a 100th anniversary celebration.

Plane Leasing Is Flying High



Private jetting takes off in Geneva.

Proud, prosperous, Protestant Geneva is smokestack-free, its formidable cash flow fed by a service-sector economy that relies on 30,000 conferences a year, a thriving banking establishment and upscale tourism.

A fertile breeding ground, in other words, for general aviation, as evidenced by the scores of private jets and turboprops parked at all times on the Jura side of Cointrin Airport's single runway.

In addition to the Swiss-registered small fry, there are the regular movements of private planes from abroad — some of them the size of full-blown airliners — carrying oil sheikhs from the Gulf or Greek shipowners on business or pleasure or both.

General aviation activities at Cointrin are all-encompassing: from helicopter rides over Lake Geneva to glacier outings in ski-



Shuttle diplomacy at \$5,000 per hour.

fitted Pilatus Porters; from ambulance missions to weekend charters to St. Moritz; from Red Cross emergency flights to Ethiopia to air-taxi rides to a new golf course in the Bahamas.

One Greek tycoon even leased a Falcon 20 jet to forward a payload of Geneva-grown orchids to a party in Athens.

The concentration of home-bred and foreign nest eggs has sent the fortunes soaring of local jet-set companies such as Executive Jet and, most notably, Aeroleasing (ALG), which will celebrate its twentieth birthday next year.

From a modest start with a single Piper Aztec in 1966, Aeroleasing's wings have grown to encompass its current fleet of 12 jets and two turboprops, making it Europe's biggest private charter company.

ALG's client roster reads like an international Who's Who, from U.N. secretary-generals to Hollywood celebrities, from Formula One speed kings to symphony orchestra conductors, not to mention the Gulf-state prince who demanded special limb-covering uniforms for ALG's hostesses on a two-week junkie through the Middle East, and got what he wanted — at a price.

Airliner-sized aerial taxis are fast becoming a new trend, especially among the big multinationals, and charter companies are responding. ALG has just purchased an executive DC9, whose oak-paneled interior, complete with a full-size double-bed stateroom, resembles that of a Mediterranean luxury yacht.

With its extended range, the plane can fly a complete board of directors around the world in a work-to-leisure environment hitherto undreamed of in air transportation. At \$5,000 per hour, charters claim, a party of 20 would not pay all that much more than they would for Concorde seats to a transatlantic destination, and with a charter the customer can select his own itinerary and schedule.

Swiss neutrality and entrepreneurial discretion are major assets in Geneva's booming rent-a-plane business. Lebanon's President Amin Gemayel keeps a Swiss-registered Falcon 50 charter jet on permanent standby on a makeshift runway north of Beirut. The former ruler of Sierra Leone also chartered a business jet in Geneva on a long-term basis for getaway purposes.

Demand is not lacking closer to home, either. Whatever the summit holds in store for world peace, the Reagan-Gorbachev show, with its cast of thousands, will see Geneva's cash registers clinking and keep the city's caxis busy both on land and in the air.

Robert Kroon

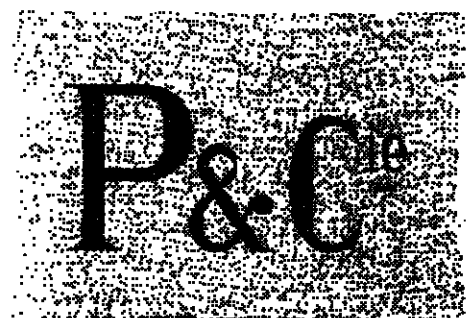
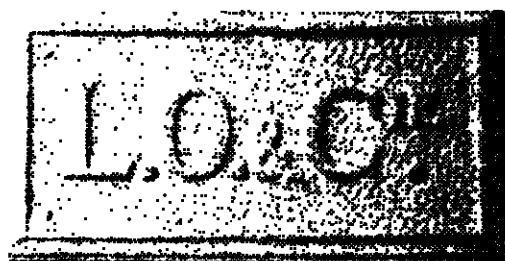
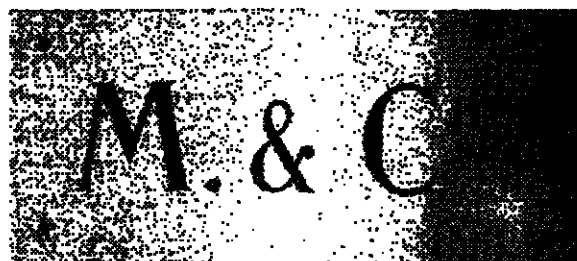
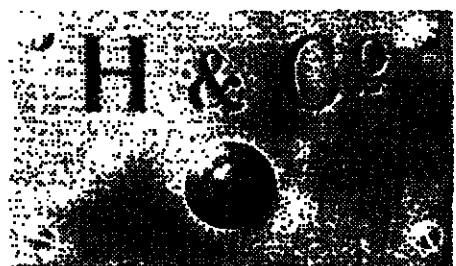
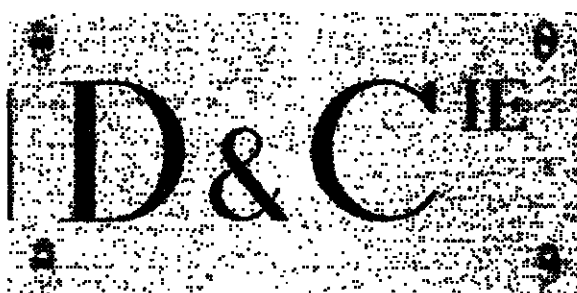
This supplement was compiled by Mary Kienke, a free-lance writer based in Geneva.

The original private banking

Geneva's private bankers: so discreet that most of them don't even have their names on their doors. Generation after generation, their clients' satisfaction is the best advertising...

For centuries, Geneva's private bankers made their reputation in offering the best services and very personalized relations with their clients.

Yet Geneva's private bankers well know that such a reputation can only be maintained through permanent innovation. Hence their great tradition of money management capability remains unequalled.



Geneva's private bankers

BORDIER & Cie (1844)

16, rue de Hollande
Tél. 21 35 11

LOMBARD, ODIER & Cie (1798)

11, rue de la Corraterie
Tél. 21 02 11

DARIER & Cie (1837)

4, rue de Saussure
Tél. 21 41 11

MIRABAUD & Cie (1819)

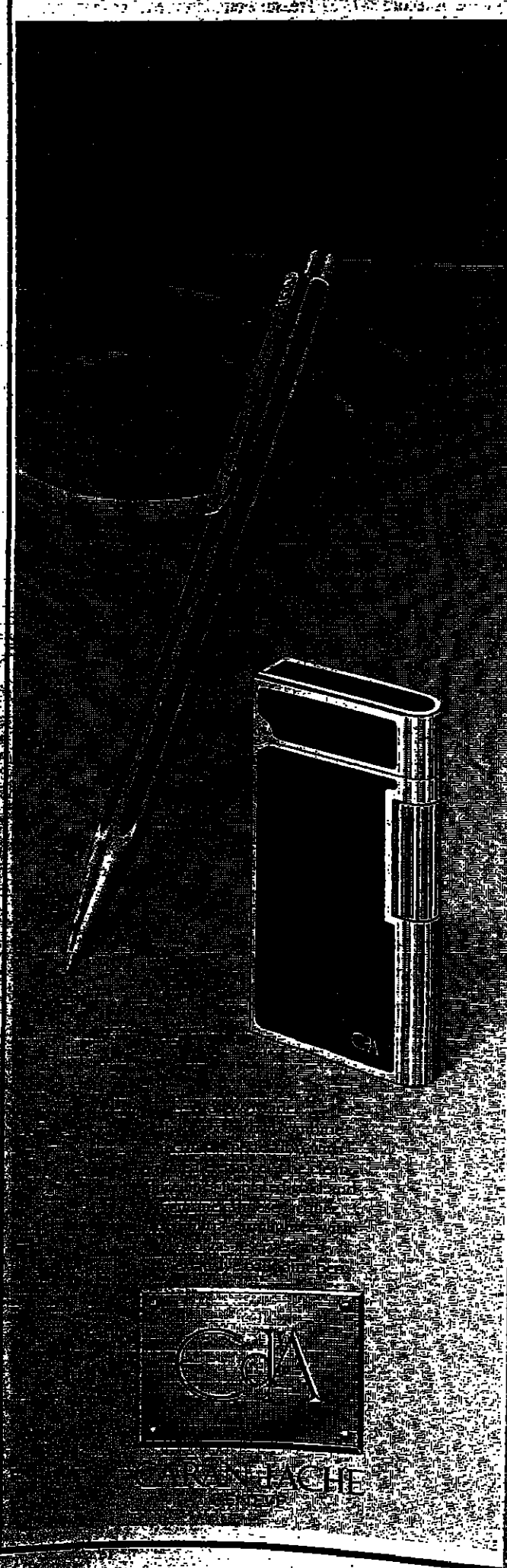
3, boulevard du Théâtre
Tél. 21 03 55

HENTSCH & Cie (1796)

15, rue de la Corraterie
Tél. 21 90 11

PICTET & Cie (1805)

29, boulevard Georges-Favon
Tél. 20 81 11



NOVEMBER 19, 1985

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By JAMES STERN GOLD
New York Times Service

Many commercial interests — farmers, processors, and end-users of grain products — continue to rely on futures to hedge themselves against price uncertainty.

"We will still go to futures when we need that protection," said Alphonse DiDomenico, manager of grain purchasing for CPC International, a corn miller. "But over all, the volume in the

(Continued on Page 21, Col. 1)

Paris

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Astroline	4699	8	7 1/8	7 3/8	+
BAT Inc.	2034	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/8	-
Chrysler	2380	3 1/2	3 1/8	3 1/8	-
Krynn	1000	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/8	-
Pharmacia	1000	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/8	-
Reynolds	1000	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/8	-
Shawmut	1689	9 1/2	9 1/8	9 1/8	+
Standard	1000	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/8	-
Trickles	1000	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/8	-
FCMI	1453	4 1/2	4 1/8	4 1/8	-
Alphalyn	1379	9 1/2	9 1/8	9 1/8	+
Boeing	1000	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/8	-
Bridge	1264	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/8	-
Harbor	1187	4 1/2	4 1/8	4 1/8	+
Lorillard	1000	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/8	-
Orica	1000	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/8	-

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(Continued on Page 18)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Elders Considers Rise in Bid for Allied-Lyons

Reuters
LONDON — Elders Ltd., an Australian brewing, farming and finance group, said Monday it might increase its £1.8-billion (\$2.6 billion) cash offer for Allied-Lyons PLC.

The group director for strategy, drew Cummins, said at a news conference that Elders might have been thinking about raising last month's offer. Allied-Lyons publishes its annual report, which includes a section on the bid, and Cummins said the bid was "seriously inadequate."

Elders' initial offer of 255 pence a share, although it is the largest in total value, would be to be raised to win control of the company. Most see 350 pence a share as a more realistic price for Allied-Lyons, which is about four times the size of Elders.

Mr. Cummins' remarks were made after the company's chief executive, John D. Elliott, said that bid, which closes Dec. 9, had so far failed to attract a high level of interest by Allied-Lyons shareholders.

Elders on Monday issued the final offer document giving details of the bid, although Mr. Cummins said the company had until

early January to raise its offer. Allied-Lyons is expected to publish its defense next month.

Allied-Lyons shares closed Monday at 285 pence on the London Stock Exchange, down 1 pence from Friday's closing of 286.

The Elders document disclosed that it was offering £1.8 billion of four-year secured loan notes as an alternative to the cash bid.

Interest on the notes would be at 7 1/2 percent below the average Citibank three-month deposit rate. That deposit rate was 11 1/4 percent on Friday.

The notes, redeemable after 12 months, would yield 10 1/4 percent at Friday's Citibank deposit rate.

Murray to Become Chairman of Mobil

United Press International
NEW YORK — Mobil Corp. announced Monday that its board had elected Allen Murray chairman and chief executive officer to succeed Rawleigh Warner Jr., who will retire Feb. 1.

Mr. Murray, 56, joined Mobil in 1952 as an accountant. He will retain his positions as president and chief operating officer.

Tung Announces Reorganization, Interest Payment

Reuters

HONG KONG — One of Hong Kong's biggest shipping groups announced Monday that it had devised a reorganization plan to keep its troubled operations going.

The Tung group, owned by the Tung family of Hong Kong, said it would be able to pay interest on debt estimated by some bankers at about \$1 billion. The group stopped debt payments in September.

An associated company, the publicly traded Orient Overseas Holdings Ltd., will set up a separate business for its profitable container operations. Trading in the shares of Orient Overseas was suspended on Hong Kong's four stock exchanges on Sept. 3 as the company tried to work out a settlement with creditors.

The family side of Tung has a fleet of 55 ships, including container ships and oil tankers. It borrowed to finance an expansion of its fleet but was hurt by the decline in the shipping market. Bankers have said its problems have dragged down the publicly owned company.

Data General Introduces New Super-Minicomputer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Data General Corp. on Monday introduced its most powerful super-minicomputer line to try to regain a competitive edge against its main rival, Digital Equipment Corp.

Data General officials said at a news conference that the company's new Eclipse MV/2000 super-minicomputer, designed to compete with Digital Equipment's VAX 8600, can process 5.5 million instructions per second, the standard measure for the speed of a large computer. It costs about \$42,000 per MIPS.

Officials said it was twice as fast as Data General's previous top computer, the MV/1000.

A super-minicomputer is a very fast computer that is almost as powerful as large, multimillion-dollar mainframes, but much cheaper. It is typically used as the hub of a departmental or small company computer network.

Data General and Digital Equipment, both with headquarters in Massachusetts, built their success on the minicomputer, a sector that International Business Machines Corp. ignored for a number of years.

IBM has a minicomputer, the System 36, that it promotes as a departmental computer, but it is

not considered a super-minicomputer and has a far higher price per MIPS than the MV/2000 or the VAX 8600.

Both Data General and Digital Equipment, which have long dominated the market for factory and engineering applications, are eager to move into the much larger office market by offering departmental computers. Demand for departmental office equipment is growing by about 30 percent a year, more than twice the rate of the computer industry as a whole.

Monday's announcement by Data General may help the company's flagging order rates, company officials said, because many of its customers have been waiting to buy in anticipation of the new line.

Data General recently announced a drop in earnings for the year ended Sept. 28 to \$24 million from \$83 million a year ago.

Data General also introduced a slower, cheaper minicomputer, the Eclipse MV-2000 DC. Analysts said it machine was targeted at Digital's MicroVAX II.

Boosting the super-minis, Data General announced a new operating system, AOS-DVS, that it said allows for distributed data processing through a local-area network.

(Reuters, AP)

British Petroleum Co.'s Forties oil field has been found to have 54 million more barrels of recoverable oil, worth about £1.5 billion (\$2 billion), than estimated. The estimate of total recoverable oil has been raised to 2,072 billion barrels from 2,018 billion.

General Motors Corp. said its \$5-billion acquisition of Hughes Aircraft Co. should be completed by year end. GM's executive vice-president said Hughes' technical resources would be a major factor in maintaining GM's competitiveness.

Hongkong Industrial and Commercial Bank Ltd., a 62-percent held subsidiary of Overseas Trust Bank Ltd., has resumed share trading. It was suspended on local stock exchanges in June, when the Hong

Kong government took control of it and Overseas Trust Bank.

Italtel, a member of Italy's state-owned Iri-Stet Group, has signed a 30-billion-lire (\$17-million) contract to build a telephone equipment factory in Chongqing, China.

MM Holdings Ltd. workers at the Hilton mine at Mount Isa in northwest Queensland will pursue their indefinite strike. The 2,300 base-metal miners are protesting facilities in an underground staff room at the Hilton base-metal deposit being developed by MIM.

Royal Dutch/Shell Group said its subsidiary, Norske Shell A/S, has been ordered by the Norwegian government to halt winter drilling at an Arctic well as the rig is unfit for Arctic conditions.

Sime Darby Bhd said its wholly-owned subsidiary, SD Holdings Bhd, has agreed to acquire from Feras Sime Darby Holdings Sdn Bhd 53.35 million new 50-cent shares in Dunlop Malaysian Industries Bhd.

Suzuki Motor Co. and the Bedford commercial vehicle division of General Motors Overseas Commercial Vehicle Corp. have signed an agreement to make Suzuki-designed commercial vehicles in Luton, England.

Union Minière SA, a subsidiary grouping non-ferrous metal interests of Société Générale de Belgique SA, said it will offer shareholders of Société Générale des Minerais a unit price of 10,700 Belgian francs (\$202) for their shares.

Ford Says It's Setting New Golden Rule: 'Quality Comes First'

By Warren Brown

Washington Post Service

DEARBORN, Michigan — The site card is making the rounds at the Motor Co.

Top executives carry it in their pockets. Engineers tuck it in their pockets of their shirts. Assembly workers tape it to machine-control panels.

The card is stamped with the Ford logo and a title, "Company Mission and Guiding Principles." Visitors to Ford's world headquarters in Dearborn are unlikely to go home without it.

The card symbolizes a corporate cultural revolution, which Ford officials hope will return their company to its long-lost position as the world's leader in automotive quality.

Ford's quality drive is running in tandem with its cost-cutting campaign. Auto-industry analysts say the two movements are inseparable. Without quality, Ford loses customers. Without competitive production costs, Ford loses customers, because higher manufacturing costs often appear as higher prices in the showroom.

So, since 1980, when Ford had a \$3-billion loss, the company has been on a cost-cutting spree, eliminating what now amounts to \$4 billion in annual operating costs.

Much of that reduction is reflected in smaller worldwide and U.S. profits. Ford's worldwide average employment dropped 22.4 percent, from 494,579 people to 386,696, between 1979 and 1984.

U.S. employment decline is proportionately greater, dropping 27.5 percent from 239,475 people to 173,655 during the same period.

More cost cuts and staff reductions are needed — about 25 percent more in both categories — at Ford and at other domestic auto manufacturers, according to Peter Hull, an auto-industry analyst in Arthur Andersen & Co.

Japanese automakers now have a production-cost advantage of \$50 to \$1,800 per unit over their American competitors, Mr. Van Hill said.

However, some Ford employees "the cost-cutting as running contrary to Ford's plan to achieve superior product quality through excellence in human relations," a forerunner of the company's mission statement and guiding principles.

Ford's president, Harold A. Ford, said he disagreed with the notion that excellence in human relations and excellence in business management are mutually exclusive.

"Anytime you have to reduce or work force, it's a problem," he said. "The question is: How do we about implementing the actions that have to be taken to ensure that a corporation has a long-term growth? The mission statement is the first of Ford's six new guidelines."

Metal Box Pretax Profit 1.6% in Half; Net Shows Loss

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Metal Box PLC, a packaging and engineering company, reported Monday that its "profit in the fiscal first half ended Sept. 30 slipped 1.6 percent, £31.2 million (\$44.3 million) from £31.7 million a year earlier.

After taxes and extraordinary items, however, the company showed a loss of £700,000, compared with a net profit of £17.6 million a year before. An extraordinary loss of £23.5 million reflected costs of sharply reducing head-ers staff.

Sales rose to £569.3 million from £477 million, and the directors shared an interim dividend of 6.1 pence a share, unchanged from a year earlier.

The latest figures, unlike those of a year earlier, do not include the company's Nigerian subsidiaries on a consolidated basis.

The company predicted "further difficult trading conditions" during the rest of the fiscal year.

ing principles is: "Quality comes first." It is appropriate for a company that, by its own admission, has had some problems with quality in the recent past.

Ford gave the world the first moving automobile assembly line and the Model T in the early 1900s. But it gave the United States the Pinto in 1970.

The Pinto, in the minds of many owners, critics and industry analysts, was a sloppy car. Many auto-safety experts said it was also dangerous, because some Pintos exploded when they were struck from the rear.

Ford officials, while defending the Pinto's overall safety record, concede that it was one of their poorer products. Some go further, saying that the car was Ford Motor at its worst.

"The Pinto was a terrible thing for all of us," said Joseph A. Kordick, general manager of Ford's Parts and Services Division. "From an emotional point of view, it called into account a lot of our minds: 'Were we working for the right company?'"

But according to some auto-industry analysts, it took more than Pintos to make Ford re-evaluate its attitudes and operations. It took losses — in all, \$2.44 billion between 1980 and 1983 — some of the analysts said.

David Healy, an analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., said the quality talk "is sort of spongy stuff," but Ford's commitment to doing a better job is real, mostly because the company has no other choice.

Ford and its domestic rivals, Chrysler, General Motors Corp. and American Motors Corp. (46 percent owned by Renault of France) are facing increasingly tough competition from foreign automakers, especially from the Japanese, Mr. Healy said.

Last month's figures of U.S. market share for passenger cars are indicative. Japanese imports captured 27 percent of the market, up from 20 percent in October 1984. Overall import penetration approached 30 percent of the U.S. market, and that figure is expected

to grow as automakers in China, South Korea and Yugoslavia gear up for U.S. sales.

Japanese car companies are putting more assembly plants in the United States. According to most domestic industry estimates, the Japanese will have the capacity to produce at least 900,000 cars a year in the United States by 1990. Many of these new Japanese cars will be aimed at the power center of U.S. car producers: the mid-size and luxury-car segment.

As a result, all American automakers have been working on quality and cost-control, Mr. Healy said. "Ford today is building, on average, a better car than its domestic competitors. But the company still can't hold a candle to the Japanese" in terms of quality, he said.

John A. Manogian, a 30-year Ford veteran who is now the company's executive director of quality assurance, disputes that. He acknowledged that some Japanese companies still have a quality edge over Ford, but he said the advantage is small and is disappearing.

"We're pretty proud of the rate of improvement we've made since 1980," Mr. Manogian said. "Our customers tell us that we've got 50 percent fewer things going wrong with our cars than we had in 1980. That's a very, very dramatic improvement."

"They are dead serious about this," said John Hemphill, vice president of J.D. Power & Associates, a market-research company

based in California. His company has sometimes been scathing in its criticism of Ford management and products. But, Mr. Hemphill said, "I don't have the impression of 'Ahh, here we go again.'"

Ford recognizes that it has to do a better job of attracting a segment of the "baby-boom" generation, people in their mid-30s and early 40s. "If it is going to survive the end of the century," Mr. Hemphill said.

The Japanese "have been singularly successful" at winning the "boomers," whose tastes are determining the shape of future automotive designs and services. Ford and its domestic rivals, on the other hand, mostly have been successful with people of an average age of 48 years, Mr. Hemphill said.

Ford is going after the boomers, and in the process, is trying to get rid of a habit it developed in 1931: following GM.

Ford had been the world leader in automotive sales almost since its founding in 1903, until it relinquished the lead to GM in 1930. The problem? Ford held on to the basic, reliable, economical Model T too long. GM, meanwhile, was out there wooing customers with new designs.

Ford fell to third place behind GM and Chrysler from 1936 to 1949. It moved back into second place in 1950 and has been there ever since, reacting to almost every move GM made, until 1983.

That year Ford shocked the domestic auto industry by introducing radically different cars — the

Tempo, Mercury Topaz and Lincoln Mark VII, and a redesigned Thunderbird and Cougar.

The styling of the new Ford cars were a major departure from the U.S. boxy look, and the cars were equipped with small, but spirited engines.

Ford is accelerating its boomer push in the 1986 model year with the introduction of the Taurus and Mercury Sable, regarded by many auto critics as the only two substantially new domestic cars of the season. But the Taurus and Sable are coming in three months late, with a rescheduled introduction date in late December, mainly because of production problems at the Taurus-Sable assembly plant in Atlanta, Mr. Kordick said.

"We weren't able to come up with the quality we expected to have" for the scheduled fall introduction date. "So, we just delayed it," he said.

"No longer are we going to put out crap because we have to run a plant, and because we've got to get so many units out an hour at all costs. That's not going to happen any more," Mr. Kordick said.

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Japanese Have New Hope Of Discounts on Saudi Oil

By Bob Haggerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Japanese oil companies hope to persuade Saudi Arabia to offer them discounts on oil similar to those recently granted to major U.S. and European companies, industry sources said Monday.

The Saudis so far have resisted the pleas, and Japanese buyers were turned to Iraq and other suppliers for cheaper crude. But some Japanese sources in London said the Saudis have cut their prices and that a high level of delegation of Japanese officials was expected to visit Riyadh soon for negotiations.

Such negotiations appear urgent, sources said, because large term contracts between the Saudis and the Kyodo Oil Co. and Mitsubishi Corp. expire at the end of this year. The discounts granted certain U.S. and European companies are based on a "netback" system. In that system, the price is based on the cost of current free-market fuel oil products, such as gasoline and heating oil, allowing the Saudis to show a small profit after

taking into account refining and transport costs.

In Japan, however, oil-product prices are set by the government. The Saudis have said it would be artificial to set crude prices based on Japanese product prices.

But Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, said in an interview this month that some alternative form of discount might be offered to the Japanese.

Japan in recent years has been a big market for Saudi oil, but Japanese buyers have cut their purchases. In September, Japan's oil imports from Saudi Arabia averaged 225,000 barrels a day, or about 7 percent of all oil imports. In September 1984, the figure was 725,000 barrels a day, or 30 percent. For full 1984, the imports ran at about 1 million barrels a day.

Now, according to an industry source in London, Japanese companies have agreed to buy 220,000 barrels a day of the crude Iraq is pumping into a recently opened pipeline through Saudi Arabia to the Red Sea.

Lee Predicts 2% Shrinkage In Economy of Singapore

SINGAPORE — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has forecast that Singapore's economy would decline by 2 percent this year, its weakest performance in the past two decades.

Mr. Lee made the statement in an interview with Asahi Shimbun, the Japanese newspaper, on Sunday. The full text was released Monday.

Singapore's gross domestic product grew by 8.2 percent last year, but it has been declining since the beginning of 1985. GDP is the basic measure of goods and services produced by a country's economy, minus interest payments from abroad.

Mr. Lee said the outlook for 1986 was not bright and it could take at least three years for Singapore to come out of the current recession.

"The figures up to October show a trend towards minus 2 percent growth for 1985," Mr. Lee said.

"It is difficult to see great improvement next year because even if there should be a pickup in the American economy, which may boost our manufacture, our construction is slowing down," the Singapore leader said.

"We have kept up a high rate of growth because we did major construction projects, counter-cyclical spending. They have come to an end," he said.

Singapore should increase productivity, hold wages down and find new growth industries to overcome its economic difficulties, Mr. Lee said.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

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SPORTS

Patriots Cash In on Seahawk Gamble to Win, 20-13

The Associated Press
SEATTLE — Normally conservative Chuck Knox, coach of the Seattle Seahawks, gambled Sunday and lost.

In an uncharacteristic decision, Knox had quarterback Dave Krieg try a touchdown pass over the middle to fullback Eric Lane on a

NFL ROUNDOUP
Third-and-five situation from the New England Patriot seven-yard line with the score tied at 13.

But Krieg's pass was tipped at the line of scrimmage by linebacker Larry McGray, and free safety Fred Marion returned the ball 83 yards up the left sideline to set up a game-winning, 13-yard touchdown pass from Steve Grogan to Irving Fryar with 2:39 left.

New England, the hottest club in the American Football Conference, won its sixth straight game, 20-13. Knox, whose preseason Super Bowl favorite Seahawks fell to 6-5, denied he was gambling by calling for a pass instead of a run. "Obviously, we weren't looking to get a field goal there," he said. "We didn't think a field goal would hold up. If we got a touchdown, it would be a great call. But we didn't."

The Patriots (8-3) scored two touchdowns in the final quarter to overtake Seattle and allow them to stay tied with the New York Jets atop the AFC East.

Marion ran the interception all the way to the Seahawks 15 before he was forced out of bounds by Curt Warner. After a 2-yard run by Craig James, Grogan found the streaking Fryar cutting over the middle at the 5-yard line, in front of cornerback Terry Taylor. Fryar went into the end zone standing up.

Marion, a fifth-round 1982 draft choice from Miami, had the key interception all the way. "I saw the ball as soon as it was tipped," he said. "It was anybody's ball—I reached up, grabbed it and ran with it."

Marion recorded his fifth and sixth interceptions of the season; he also has three fumble recoveries and has forced two fumbles. "Marion," said Patriots coach Raymond Berry, "seems to be on a roll."

Jets 62, Buccaneers 28: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Ken O'Brien threw five touchdown passes, and the Jets set team records for first-half (41) and total points in the highest-scoring game of the NFL season.

Tampa Bay took a 14-0 lead in the first quarter, but by the time O'Brien had hit Wesley Walker for one TD and Mickey Shuler for three more, New York led, 38-21. O'Brien's last scoring pass was to rookie Al Toon, covering 78 yards early in the third quarter.

Eagles 24, Cardinals 14: In St. Louis, Ernest Jackson ran for 162 yards and one touchdown, and Paul McCadden's 20-yard field goal early in the fourth quarter broke a 14-14 tie and Philadelphia went on to down St. Louis. Jackson scored his touchdown on a 51-yard run after the field goal.

Mike Quick's two touchdown receptions gave the Eagles a 14-0 lead, but St. Louis tied the score on a pair of short TD runs by Stump Mitchell, who gained 179 yards.

Chiefs 31, Chiefs 3: In San Francisco, Joe Montana threw for two touchdowns and ran for another as the 49ers sent Kansas City to a club-record seventh straight loss. San Francisco broke a 3-3 tie when Roger Craig, using blocker Guy McIntyre as a human stepladder, scored on a short plunge early in the second period.

On the scoring play McIntyre, a 265-pound (120.2-kilogram) offensive guard, lined up in the backfield; Craig took a handoff from Montana, put one foot onto McIntyre's back and vaulted into the end zone for a 10-3 lead.

Lions 41, Vikings 21: In Pontiac, Michigan, Eric Hipple passed for 193 yards and three touchdowns, and Detroit took advantage of three turnovers to score 31 points in the first half.

Minnesota lost two fumbles and was intercepted once in its first four possessions, and all three turnovers resulted in Detroit touchdowns.

Two of Hipple's touchdown passes were to David Lewis.

Raiders 13, Bengals 6: In Los Angeles, Marc Wilson threw a seven-yard touchdown pass to Marcus Allen with 2:50 to play, lifting the Raiders.

Los Angeles, which had lost two in a row, drove 73 yards in 12 plays for the game's only touchdown.

Broncos 30, Chargers 24: In Denver, Louis Wright returned a blocked field-goal attempt 60 yards for a TD 4:45 into overtime, lifting the Broncos past San Diego.

Denver actually blocked two 40-yard field-goal tries by Bob Thomas, but on the first one officials ruled a Broncos player had called time out. With a second chance, Thomas again was blocked, by Dennis Smith, and Wright picked up the loose ball and sprinted for the touchdown.

Denver forced overtime with five seconds left when Rich Karris hit a 34-yard field goal.

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Using blocker Guy McIntyre (lower right) as a stepladder, San Francisco running back Roger Craig vaulted into Kansas City's end zone to snap a 3-3 second-quarter tie on Sunday.

SCOREBOARD
Football
Selected U.S. College Conference Standings

Major Independents

NBA Standings

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division

Central Division

Western Conference

Midwest Division

Pacific Division

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Spanish First Division

World Cup Qualifying

Golf

Transition

NFL Standings

American Conference

National Conference

CFL Playoffs

Division Semifinals

Division Finals

Grey Cup

Paraguay Becomes World Cup Finalist

Flatterer Colonial Cup Winner Again

Quotable

Safety Dave Duerson, on his Chicago Bears: "We have all types—wild and crazies, straight and narrow, and schizos." (L.A.T.)

Basketball Coach Sonny Smith, on the difference between coaching football and basketball at Auburn: "Last year they bought the football coach a house for \$419,000. They bought me a mobile home and told me to knock off the wheels." (AP)

Cincinnati receiver Chris Collinsworth, on the fringe benefits of playing in the NFL: "I've dated girls who were far better looking than the quality of girls who should be going out with me." (L.A.T.)

Although rookie goaltender Darren Jensen stopped Bryan Trottler on this first-period thrust, the New York center chipped behind the net and scored seconds later. But Jensen steadied, and Philadelphia rallied to its 13th consecutive victory, beating the Islanders, 5-4.

Roger Kortko wheeled around the net and angled the puck past rookie goalie Darren Jensen.

Tim Kerr started the Flyers recovery with two power-play goals, sandwiched around a goal by Islanders Pat LaFontaine. Pelle Lindbergh couldn't hold the Flyers as they twice fought back from three-goal deficits.

Philadelphia sent the game into overtime at 16:35 of the final period when Brian Propp's 40-foot wrist shot hit teammate Poulin in front of the goal and carried in front goalie Billy Smith to make it 4-3.

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"If you give Cummings his game," said Blazer Coach Jack Ramsay, "he's hard to stop."

Cummings brought the Bucks to within 59-58 by scoring seven points in the end of the first half. Moncrief came out in the third period and hit two long jumpers, including a three-pointer, to put Milwaukee ahead for good. The Bucks maintained a five-point lead through the period and then rode a 10-point lead the rest of the way.

Milwaukee's rally got more fuel from Ricky Pierce and Paul Presley, who finished with 16 and 15 points, respectively.

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Clyde Drexler had led Portland to a 13-point lead early in the first half, scoring 20 points while pulling down six rebounds, picking up six assists and stealing the ball three times.

The lead dwindled to only a point at intermission as Milwaukee closed in on Drexler and the game's top scorer, Kiki Vandeweghe, who had 30. The Bucks led Drexler by four points—and four shots—in the second half.

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The Bucks also loosened up the Blazer defense by hitting three of five three-point field goals, including two by Moncrief. Portland converted only one of seven from beyond 25 feet.

(AP, UPI)

NBA FOCUS
The Portland Coliseum since last winter.

Cummings and Moncrief each scored 16 second-half points to key a third period that spurred the Milwaukee Bucks to a 117-104 National Basketball Association victory, Portland's first home loss in 18 games.

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SPORTS BRIEFS

Paraguay Becomes World Cup Finalist

Flatterer Colonial Cup Winner Again

Quotable

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